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ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Advisory services in the field of human rights, including the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/87

1. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1993/87, inter alia, reaffirmed that the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights should continue to provide practical assistance in the implementation of international conventions on human rights; invited competent United Nations bodies to continue to make proposals and suggestions for the implementation of the programme; encouraged Governments to avail themselves of the services of the programme; called upon the Secretary-General to implement all activities under the programme on the basis of clearly defined objectives, taking into account the precise needs of beneficiaries, as well as to follow up and evaluate them; and requested the Secretary-General to provide more human and financial resources for the programme and to pursue his efforts toward a comprehensive plan for advisory services and cooperation in the field of human rights.

2. In addition, the Commission emphasized that projects financed under the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights should be aimed at building up and strengthening national and regional institutions and infrastructures which will have a long-term impact on human rights; welcomed the new global approach and policy of carrying out comprehensive needs assessment and developing an overall programme containing specific projects aimed at strengthening the human rights infrastructure of a country; encouraged the Secretary-General to pay due attention to the particular needs of developing countries; underlined that there should be regular follow-up; and encouraged cooperation in project formulation between the Centre, the Government involved, and the various human rights bodies of the United Nations.

3. The Commission further requested the Secretary-General to appoint a board of trustees for the Voluntary Fund; requested the Board of Trustees to assist the Centre in streamlining and rationalizing the procedures of the Fund, including developing long-term policy guidelines, and to promote and solicit contributions to the Fund; invited the Centre to consider developing model projects for legal protection and the strengthening of the independence of the judiciary; invited the Centre to give special attention to strengthening the capacity of national and regional institutions to collect and disseminate human rights information and to establish common practices for cooperation with the United Nations in this area; encouraged Governments to seek contact with non-governmental organizations in formulating programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to guarantee transparency of the criteria applied and rules of procedure to be followed in carrying out technical cooperation in the field of human rights.

4. The Commission encouraged system-wide coordination in the implementation of the programme, including the development of system-wide model projects, and joint activities between the Centre and the UNDP.

5. Lastly, the Commission, in the same resolution, requested the Secretary-General to report both on the programme, and on the operation and administration of the Voluntary Fund. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request.

Other resolutions adopted by the Commission at its forty-ninth session

6. The increasing importance placed upon advisory services and technical assistance by the Commission on Human Rights is clearly evidenced by the range and number of other resolutions passed by the Commission during its last session which include references to such assistance. At its forty-ninth session, the Commission adopted more than 20 resolutions with clear implications for advisory services and technical assistance: including resolutions 1993/6 (Cambodia), 1993/15 (Status of the International Covenants on human rights); 1993/16 (treaty bodies), 1993/22 (the right to development), 1993/24 (minorities); 1993/25 (religious intolerance), 1993/27 (contemporary forms of slavery), 1993/32 (the administration of justice), 1993/36 (arbitrary detention), 1993/40 (torture), 1993/41 (the administration of justice), 1993/44 (independence of the judiciary), 1993/51 (regional arrangements), 1993/55 (national institutions), 1993/56 (education and human rights), 1993/57 (regional arrangements in the Asian and Pacific) region, 1993/65 (Albania), 1993/71 (extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions), 1993/72 (Romania), 1993/85 (Georgia), 1993/86 (Somalia), 1993/88 (Guatemala) and 1993/89 (migrant workers).

I. MANDATES

A. The General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights

7. The United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955, authorizing the Secretary-General to make provision at the request of Governments and with the cooperation of the specialized agencies, where appropriate, for the following forms of assistance with respect to the field of human rights: (a) advisory services of experts; (b) fellowships and scholarships; and (c) seminars. Regional and national training courses were added in 1967 and 1986 respectively.

8. Advisory services and technical cooperation activities may be seen as a complement to, but never a substitute for, the monitoring and investigating activities of the human rights programme. As emphasized in previous reports of the Secretary-General on the subject, the provision of advisory services and technical assistance does not in any way reduce a Government's responsibility for accountability on the human rights situation and, whenever applicable, would not exempt it from scrutiny through the various monitoring procedures established by the United Nations. Indeed, action by special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights often takes place in parallel with projects of advisory services and technical assistance.

9. The Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights was established by the Secretary-General on 16 November 1987 pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/38 and Economic and Social Council decision 1987/147. The objective of the Voluntary Fund is to provide additional financial support for practical activities focused on the implementation of international conventions and other international instruments on human rights promulgated by the United Nations, its specialized agencies or regional organizations.

10. On the basis of the relevant Commission on Human Rights resolutions, practical activities to be financed by the Voluntary Fund include:

(a) Support for international cooperation aiming at building up and strengthening national and regional institutions and infrastructures which will have a long-term impact on improved implementation of international conventions and other international instruments on human rights promulgated by the United Nations, the specialized agencies or regional organizations (resolution 1992/80, para. 16);

(b) Expert and technical assistance to Governments with a view to creating and developing the necessary infrastructures to meet international human rights standards (resolution 1990/59, para. 5);

(c) Projects and programmes that can play a catalytic role in the practical realization of internationally recognized human rights standards (resolution 1990/59, para. 7);

(d) Projects for legal protection and the strengthening of the independence of the judiciary (resolution 1990/80, para. 23).

(e) Comprehensive needs assessments and overall country programmes containing specific projects aimed at strengthening the human rights infrastructure of a country (resolution 1993/87, para. 13).

11. While the resolutions cited above refer specifically to projects financed under the Voluntary Fund, their content is equally descriptive of projects funded from other sources, as well. Consistent with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/87, all activities under the programme are carried out within the common context of the comprehensive programme of advisory services and technical assistance described in this report.

B. The World Conference on Human Rights

12. Throughout the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the World Conference on Human Rights recognized the importance of advisory services and technical assistance for human rights, and called for enhancement of the programme.

13. With regard to **technical assistance**, the Declaration calls for the implementation of coherent and comprehensive plans of action at the national level for the promotion and protection of human rights through the establishment of a comprehensive United Nations programme. The advisory services and technical assistance programme, according to the Declaration, should be strengthened. It further states that the Centre should make available to States, upon request, technical and financial assistance, in particular for the elaboration and implementation of coherent and comprehensive plans of action. These plans of action would integrate activities aimed at: (a) strengthening the institutions of human rights and democracy; (b) reforming penal and correctional establishments; (c) the legal protection of human rights; (d) education and training of officials, lawyers, judges, security forces and others in human rights; (e) broad-based education

and public information for the respect of human rights; (f) other activities relevant to the good functioning of the rule of law (Part II, paras. 68, 69 and 70).

14. With regard to **regional arrangements** for human rights, the Vienna Declaration reiterates the need to consider the establishment of regional and subregional arrangements where they do not exist, and recommends that more resources be made available for the strengthening or the establishment of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights under the programme of advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre, in particular through regional and subregional workshops and seminars and information exchanges designed to strengthen regional arrangements (Part I, para. 37, Part II, para. 76).

15. On the issue of **regional human rights officers**, the Declaration recommends that human rights officers be assigned if and when necessary to regional offices of the United Nations Organization with the purpose of disseminating information and offering training and other technical assistance in the field of human rights upon the request of concerned Member States (Part II, para. 7).

16. Referring to the **training of United Nations personnel and special groups**, the Vienna Declaration recognizes the important role of human rights components in United Nations peace-keeping operations and recommends that the experience and capabilities of the Centre for Human Rights be taken into account. The Declaration confirms the training of officials of different sectors of the administration, the judiciary and law-enforcement agencies and mentions in particular the need for:

(a) Training for United Nations human rights and humanitarian relief personnel to assist them to recognize and deal with human rights abuses, particularly in relation to women and to carry out their work without gender bias;

(b) Training of international civil servants assigned to work relating to human rights (Part II, paras. 7, 42, 68, 69 and 97).

17. In addition, the Declaration points out the value of advisory services and technical assistance to the implementation of **international human rights instruments** (Part II. paras. 4, 39, 46, 54, 68 and 69).

18. In relation to **development, democracy and human rights**, the Declaration maintains that priority should be given to national and international action to promote democracy, development and human rights. Underlining the mutually reinforcing interrelationship between development, democracy and human rights, the Vienna Declaration calls for the establishment of comprehensive programmes, including resource banks of information and personnel with expertise relating to the strengthening of the rule of law and democratic institutions (Part I, para. 8, Part II, para. 74).

19. In relation to the conduct of free and fair **elections**, the Declaration calls for assistance to be provided for the conduct of elections, including the human rights aspects of elections and public information about elections (Part II, para. 67).

20. Focusing on the **administration of justice**, the Declaration holds that it is incumbent upon the United Nations to make use of special programmes of advisory services on a priority basis for the achievement of a strong and independent administration of justice. It further holds that an increased level of both technical and financial assistance should be provided by the international community for this purpose (Part I, para. 27).

21. The Declaration further recognizes the importance of advisory services and technical assistance for the establishment and strengthening of **national institutions** for the promotion and protection of human rights (Part II, paras. 84 and 85).

22. Regarding the **implementation of human rights standards** and special attention for **vulnerable groups**, the Vienna Declaration requests specific action by the programme of advisory services and technical assistance to implement a number of human rights standards relating to groups which have been rendered vulnerable, such as:

(a) To assist in existing or potential situations involving minorities providing qualified expertise on minority issues and human rights, as well as on the prevention and resolution of disputes;

(b) To respond positively to States requesting technical assistance that would be of direct benefit to indigenous people;

(c) To assist, at the request of States, in the protection of other groups which have been rendered vulnerable, such as women, children, migrant workers, disabled persons, refugees and displaced persons. Such assistance may take the form of legislation in line with international standards, training of different audiences, dissemination of information in order to create awareness on the rights of such groups (Part II, paras. 25, 30, 35, 38, 42, 48, 49 and 63).

23. The Vienna Declaration also requests that action be taken in relation to the implementation of certain standards in order to combat **racism** (as a primary objective of the international community), **xenophobia** or related **intolerance, religious intolerance, torture, and enforced disappearances**. In relation to this, effective action by Governments was requested, including such legislative measures as the enactment of appropriate legislation or the abrogation of that leading to impunity (Part II, paras. 22, 57, 58, 60 and 62).

24. Recognizing the value of education and information on human rights the Vienna Declaration requests the advisory services and technical assistance programme to respond immediately to requests from States for education and training activities in human rights at various levels (Part II, para. 82). It stresses in particular the need for:

(a) Including human rights, humanitarian law, democracy and the rule of law as subjects in the curricula of all learning institutions in formal and non-formal settings;

(b) Assisting States in developing specific programmes and strategies for ensuring the widest human rights education and the dissemination of public information, taking into particular account the human rights needs of women;

(c) Continuing to carry out the tasks of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights by effectively undertaking dissemination of public information in this field;

(d) Special education concerning standards contained in international human rights instruments and in humanitarian law and their application to special groups such as military forces, law enforcement personnel, police and health professions (Part II, paras. 79, 81 and 82).

II. WORKING METHODS

A. Funding and administration

25. The programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights is funded from the regular budget of the United Nations and from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, which began operating in 1988 and to date has received over 8 million dollars in pledges and contributions. The Voluntary Fund is administered by the Secretary-General, through an advisory group composed of the Director of the Centre for Human Rights, the Coordinator of the Fund, the Chief of the Advisory Services Branch and the Chiefs of the other Branches and sections of the Centre.

26. The Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-ninth session, recommended the establishment of a board of trustees to assume the administration of the Fund. On 17 December 1993, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of the following members of the Board: Ms. Anne-Marie Lizin (Belgium); Mr. Kinhide Mushakoji (Japan); Mr. Luis Pérez Aguirre (Uruguay); Mr. Krzysztof Skubiszewski (Poland); and Dr. Leila Takla (Egypt). The Board will hold its first meeting from 28 February to 4 March 1994 at Geneva.

27. In addition to financing from the regular budget and the Voluntary Fund, specific projects are sometimes funded by the Centre's partners in the United Nations system. In 1993, for example, technical assistance projects implemented by the Centre were funded by the United Nations Development Programme and by the Electoral Assistance Unit of the Department of Political Affairs.

28. Whatever the source of funding, projects are implemented within the common context of a single, unified and comprehensive programme, administered by the Advisory Services, Technical Assistance and Information Branch of the Centre for Human Rights. While, consistent with resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, a distinction is maintained between projects financed under the regular budget and the Voluntary Fund for purposes of accountability, reporting and budgetary information, there is common substance and policy throughout the programme.

B. Project guidelines

29. Guidelines for project formulation, implementation and reporting were elaborated by the Centre for Human Rights in 1990. The advisory group of the Centre has used these guidelines in appraising project viability, monitoring implementation and assessing results. An internal document, the guidelines are based on standard procedures developed by UNDP for project formulation, implementation, evaluation and reporting. They consist of two integrated parts: the project document as such and a checklist for project appraisal. The checklist comprises a number of questions concerning each of the sections of the project document, which are intended to identify the possible negative factors inherent in a project. The main criteria used include:

(a) The current human rights and political environment and its susceptibility to lasting change;

(b) The justification for the project, including its expected contribution to the improvement of human rights implementation;

(c) The intrinsic coherence of the objectives and elements of the project to be undertaken;

(d) The extent to which use can be made of international cooperation between Governments and national and international institutions.

30. The project guidelines are currently under review by the Centre and they will be further revised in 1994 based upon the experience of the programme over the past three years, upon the changing dimensions of the programme, and upon recommendations to be solicited from the New Board of Trustees.

C. Comprehensive, global programme approach

31. The programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights is one means by which the United Nations seeks to achieve the objectives of the Charter of promoting respect for human rights. This is done through concrete projects, each of which is aimed at the establishment or strengthening of democratic institutions and national and regional infrastructures for the protection of human rights under the rule of law. The increasing relevance of this programme in the current global context of heightened state interest in democratic transition and the establishment and strengthening of national human rights infrastructures, occurring simultaneously with the convening of the World Conference on Human Rights, provided an opportune moment for its careful analysis, revision and strengthening.

32. The programme is carried out through the provision of international experts, the organization of seminars, training courses and workshops, the awarding of fellowships and the distribution of grants for the translation and publication of human rights documents. Assistance can also be provided to libraries regarding human rights books and documentation, and support can be given for the establishment and functioning of national or regional human rights institutes or centres.

33. All programme elements give particular attention to advancing the position of women and minorities, both through inclusion of these issues in the substantive content of the projects, and through encouragement of the participation of women and minorities in the programme itself. Thus, subject headings relating to women and to minorities, are included in most activities. Female and minority candidates are encouraged to apply for fellowships, and to attend courses and seminars, etc. Expert panels, in every case, include women.

34. Recently, a careful review of the programme has brought about a shift in the working methods for its implementation. Under the new approach, the Centre, in most cases, responds to a Government's request by conducting a careful assessment of that country's particular human rights assistance needs. Assistance programmes are then designed to address those needs in a comprehensive and coordinated way. Specific programme elements are financed and administered by the most competent international agencies or organizations, or on a bilateral basis. The Centre for Human Rights directly implements those projects for which it has a unique or specific competence, drawing on the considerable expertise developed by its staff in those areas, and serves as a focal point and coordinator for other programme elements relating to the human rights needs of the country involved.

35. In order to avail themselves of the benefits offered under the programme, Governments should address a formal request to:

The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights
Centre for Human Rights
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Telephone: (41-22) 917-3928
Fax: (41-22) 917-0118

36. The Centre has developed specialized capacities in a number of areas in the context of the programme, consistent with a number of directives of the Commission on Human Rights. The following have evolved as the principle areas of focus for the programme and, owing to their importance in the current global context of democratic transition, should remain the focus of the programme's activities: constitutional assistance; electoral assistance; assistance for legislative reform; assistance in the development and strengthening of national institutions; assistance for human rights in the administration of justice, including training for judges, magistrates, lawyers, prosecutors, and police, prison and military officials; encouragement of ratifications and assistance in meeting reporting obligations under international human rights treaties; human rights curriculum development and teacher training; support to NGOs and civil society; human rights information and documentation programmes; fellowships; training in conflict resolution; and needs assessments and evaluations. Each is described, in turn, below. The annexes to this report provide a breakdown of activities according to their respective sources of funding.

III. COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH UNITED NATIONS ORGANS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

37. The programme has enjoyed considerable cooperation in recent years, with non-governmental organizations, regional institutions, universities and a number of United Nations agencies and bodies, as well as with the International Committee of the Red Cross. This cooperation has been enhanced by the Centre's new approach to needs assessment and project formulation, which, as noted in this report, involves the full partnership of all organizations and States involved in human rights assistance. In pursuing an integrated and coordinated approach to human rights, the programme has sought to strengthen a cooperative framework which includes the sharing of expertise and resources from all available sources.

38. Within the United Nations system, the Centre cooperated in 1993 with the Electoral Assistance Unit, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNTAC and ILO. Cooperation with these entities included, especially, drawing on their expertise and administrative support for the implementation of programme components carried out directly by the Centre, including advisory services, training and needs assessments. Particularly close cooperation was enjoyed with UNDP, which provided in-country support and facilitative services for the implementation of several of the Centre's country programmes. All electoral assistance activities under the Programme were coordinated closely with the Electoral Assistance Unit, with which the Centre cooperates on an almost daily basis.

39. In its activities relating to human rights in the administration of justice, the Centre has also enjoyed extremely close cooperation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. Close cooperation between the Advisory Services and Technical Assistance Branch of the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs has resulted in the participation of staff of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in many of the activities conducted by the Centre for Human Rights. For example, the development of the approach to training of the Centre for Human Rights, courses and seminars offered in various countries, advisory services offered by the Centre for Human Rights, and the development of training manuals for human rights in the administration of justice have all benefited from the substantive participation of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.

40. The human rights fellowship programme, administered by the Centre for Human Rights under the programme advisory services and technical assistance, has also benefited from the close cooperation of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. In 1992, the fellowship programme was expanded to include the placement of selected fellows at the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.

41. Additionally in 1993, United Nations treaty bodies, special rapporteurs, working groups, and human rights bodies increasingly recommended to States under review that advisory services and technical assistance be sought from the Centre. The Centre has welcomed such cooperation and takes note of these recommendations in planning its activities. The information collected by these bodies in the conduct of their work is also seen as a valuable resource

for the work of the programme. In particular, the Centre collects all such information as a first step in its needs assessment and project formulation activities.

42. Other complementary activities between treaty bodies and the Centre have included the programme's efforts to encourage ratification of United Nations and regional human rights instruments by recipient countries, and to provide training in meeting reporting obligations under the various treaties, consistent with the recommendations of many of those bodies.

43. The Centre also organizes regular inter-agency meetings, joint working groups and ad hoc consultations with a view to avoiding duplication, exchanging information and improving efficiency in the use of limited resources. The full range of United Nations agencies involved in human rights related activities is represented at such meetings, which have included the fourth inter-agency meeting on human rights, organized by the Centre on 25 June 1992 at Geneva, and a series of inter-agency meetings at Vienna during the World Conference on Human Rights.

44. Cooperation with national and international non-governmental human rights organizations continued in 1993, in a reaffirmation that NGOs are key actors in the advisory services and technical assistance programme. NGOs both assist in the delivery of such assistance and benefit as recipients of it. Thus, in furthering the programme's goal of strengthening civil society, the Centre, with the agreement of Governments, continues to provide assistance to national NGOs, in the context of its country activities, by soliciting their input, inviting them to attend seminars and training courses, and supporting appropriate projects developed by them. NGOs also interact with the programme by providing their considerable expertise in the form of consultants and documentation at both the needs assessment and implementation phases.

45. Cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) also continued in 1993. Notable examples were the participation of a representative of ICRC in the Centre's expert meeting for the elaboration of a human rights training manual for police, held at Geneva in August of 1993; consultations with ICRC in the Centre's assessments of human rights needs in various countries; and the initiation of a joint project between the Centre, the San Remo based Institute of Humanitarian Law and ICRC for the development of a model training programme in human rights and humanitarian law standards for the military.

IV. SPECIFIC MANDATES FROM THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS FOR INDEPENDENT EXPERTS, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES AND ADVISORY SERVICES

46. The programme of advisory services and technical assistance is also responsible for the implementation of specific mandates from the Commission on Human Rights, including support for the work of special representatives and independent experts appointed by the Secretary-General at the request of the Commission.

47. In 1993, three such mandates of particular importance were acted upon under the programme.

Cambodia

48. In resolution 1993/6, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to ensure a continued United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia after the expiry of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, inter alia through the operational presence of the Centre for Human Rights. During 1993, the Centre sent several missions to Cambodia to prepare for the establishment of its office, as mandated by Commission on Human Rights' resolution 1993/6, establishing contacts with Cambodian authorities, United Nations agencies based in the country, and non-governmental human rights organizations. The Cambodia field office was established in Phnom Penh on 1 October 1993 and has begun implementing a number of activities, which are described in the section on field offices, below. Further details are provided in document E/CN.4/1994/73.

Guatemala

49. The Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1993/88 requested the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the independent expert so that he might continue to examine the situation of human rights in Guatemala and to provide assistance to the Government in the field of human rights. See the report of the Independent Expert on Guatemala (E/CN.4/1994/10). Under the mandate, a human rights officer was appointed in 1993 to serve in the country, under the direction of the Centre, with the tasks of monitoring the return of Guatemalan refugees from Mexico and providing such advisory services and technical assistance as the Government of Guatemala might request.

Somalia

50. In its resolution 1993/86, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to appoint for one year an independent expert to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia through development of a long-term programme of advisory services for re-establishing human rights and the rule of law, including a democratic constitution, as well as the eventual holding of periodic and genuine elections by universal suffrage and secret ballot. The independent expert was requested to report on the conditions in Somalia and the implementation of the resolution. That report is contained in document E/CN.4/1994/77.

V. THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

51. The General Assembly made direct provision for the human rights fellowship programme in its resolution 926 (X). Under the terms of that resolution, assistance provided by the Secretary-General shall be rendered in agreement with Governments on the basis of their requests. Fellowships are awarded only to candidates upon nomination by their Governments, and are financed under the regular budget for advisory services. In that regard, every year the Secretary-General sends out invitations to Member States to submit nominations. Governments are reminded that nominees should be directly involved in functions affecting human rights, particularly in the administration of justice. The Secretary-General also draws their attention to concerns expressed by the General Assembly, in many of its resolutions, with respect to the rights of women, and encourages the nomination of women candidates.

52. At its forty-ninth session the Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 1993/87, noted inter alia the importance of the fellowship programme as a form of practical assistance to States with a view to developing the necessary mechanisms to meet international human rights standards. The programme's central purpose is the training of government officials, mainly those with responsibilities relating to the administration of justice and the implementation of international conventions on human rights, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

53. In 1993, a particularly large number of applications for fellowships was received. Indeed, as a result of substantially increased interest in the programme on the part of governments, applications have tripled over the past three years, thus making the selection procedure extremely competitive. For 1993, 67 governments nominated 96 candidates. (In addition, the League of Arab States nominated one candidate). The Secretary-General has attempted within the limits of the available resources, to ensure a broad distribution of the fellowships among the nationalities of the applicants, with priority being given, inter alia, to applicants from developing countries, taking into consideration the allocation of a fair share to women, in conformity with relevant General Assembly resolutions.

54. The principle of geographic distribution is taken into account and priority is given to candidates from States which have not benefited from the fellowship programme at all, or have not done so in recent years. No more than one candidate from any given State is awarded a fellowship during the same year. In accordance with the policy of the Centre, all applications are submitted to the Fellowship Selection Committee, which is composed of a representative of the Office of the Assistant-Secretary-General, the Chiefs of Branch, and the officer responsible for the fellowship programme. Taking into consideration the number of nominations received from the various regional groups, the awards previously granted to applying countries, as well as the qualifications of the individual candidates, and on the basis of the recommendations of the Selection Committee, the Assistant-Secretary-General for Human Rights awarded fellowships as follows for the 1993 programme:

Africa (7)

Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Malawi, Senegal, Swaziland, Zambia

Asia (7)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand

Latin America and the Caribbean (5)

Barbados, Colombia, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Uruguay

Eastern Europe (4)

Belarus, Croatia, Slovenia, Ukraine

Western Europe (2)

Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Hong Kong)

Intergovernmental Organizations (1)

League of Arab States

55. In addition, other countries were awarded fellowships under specific technical cooperation programmes implemented by the Centre and financed by the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, among them Albania (2), Costa Rica (2) Romania (5) and South Africa (12).

56. As to the curriculum, all fellows spent the opening and the closing weeks of the programme at the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva. During the opening week, they received briefings from staff members of the Centre on the United Nations system under the Charter, United Nations organs dealing with human rights questions, human rights instruments monitored by treaty bodies, and the structure and activities of the Centre.

57. Subsequently, the nominees participated for three weeks in the human rights training course of the International Institute of Human Rights, at Strasbourg, France, where they followed courses on the American, African and European human rights protection systems. The programme included a special course on international humanitarian law, as well as study and discussion of substantive issues such as the death penalty, torture, disappearances, the rights of the child, and marriage and family rights.

58. At the conclusion of the programme, the fellows spent an additional week at the Centre in Geneva, where they attended meetings of the Human Rights Committee and pre-sessional Working Groups of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (on the questions of slavery and slavery-like practices, and indigenous peoples, respectively). The fellows were also briefed on the work of United Nations agencies including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization. Participants were provided with the opportunity to exchange experience, and were requested to evaluate the programme, to present individual oral reports, and to prepare recommendations for their superiors based upon information acquired during the programme. Finally, according to the policies and procedures governing the administration of United Nations fellowships, each fellow was required to submit a comprehensive final report to the Centre for Human Rights on subjects directly related to his or her field of activities.

59. Following the conclusion of this year's programme, the Centre conducted a comprehensive evaluation, which resulted in the elaboration of a plan for the programme's revision. Among the changes adopted for the 1994 programme was that of holding the next session at the training centre of the International Labour Organisation at Turin, Italy.

VI. HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

60. In the course of 1993, the Centre offered some 120 internships to graduate students to enable them to gain first-hand knowledge of United Nations actions and procedures in the field of human rights, through active participation in the work of the Centre under the direct supervision of staff members of the Centre. The programme has, over the years, proved to be beneficial both to the interns themselves, and to the Centre, which has been faced with chronic shortages of staff. However, no funding has been available for this programme, internships being awarded without financial commitment of any kind by the Centre or the United Nations. This lack of funds to support interns has resulted in particularly low participation by students from developing countries (some 80 per cent of the interns come from developed countries). Accordingly, the need for funding of interns from developing countries remains an important consideration.

61. To improve the quality of the internship programme, the Centre organized, in cooperation with the Human Rights Programme of the State University of New York at Buffalo, a series of information briefings during the months of June and July 1993. These briefings addressed various aspects of international law and the international organizations, mainly in the field of human rights.

62. During 1993 the Centre received from the International Service for Human Rights a donation of 200 copies of an orientation manual for distribution to new interns to enable them to familiarize themselves with the United Nations system for the promotion and protection of human rights.

VII. PROGRAMME COMPONENTS AND PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE PROGRAMME OF ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

A. Constitutional assistance

63. Under this programme component, the Centre for Human Rights, provides assistance for the inclusion of human rights norms in national constitutions and can play a facilitative role in encouraging national consensus on the elements to be incorporated into those constitutions.

64. In implementing this programme component, the Centre provides expert advisory services, organizes constitutional conferences and workshops, and transmits relevant human rights documentation and information to assist those responsible for the drafting of national constitutions to incorporate international human rights standards in those fundamental legal texts. The Centre also supports public information campaigns to ensure the involvement of all sectors of society in the constitutional process.

65. Issues addressed in the Centre's constitutional activities include legislative drafting and constitutional law; the drafting of bills of rights; the provision of justiciable remedies at law; options for the allocation and separation of governmental powers; the independence of the judiciary; the role of the judiciary in overseeing the police and prison systems; states of emergency in constitutional law; incorporating economic, social and cultural rights into constitutional law; the right of asylum; constitutional protection

of national minorities; national human rights institutions including national commissions and Ombudsman offices; trade union freedoms; constitutional protections for human rights in the administration of justice; the legal status of international norms in domestic law; permissible limitations and derogations on human rights; the application of international norms by the courts; constitutional review by the judiciary; constitutional mechanisms for equality, non-discrimination and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination; and constitutional provisions for political pluralism.

66. This component has become an important part of the advisory services programme in recent years, owing to the growing global trend towards democratic transition. Previous activities in this area have included a conference on human rights in constitutional and statutory development in Bulgaria, organized by the Centre for Human Rights in January 1991 at Sofia; consultations organized in Geneva between human rights experts from various United Nations treaty bodies and the Chief of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Mongolia, responsible for the elaboration of the new Constitution, and a subsequent expert mission to Ulan Bator, in June 1991; advisory services and technical assistance in connection with the drafting of the new Constitution of Romania through the organization of a seminar at Geneva in December 1990 and an expert mission to that country in February 1991; and a seminar on international human rights standards and constitutional law in South Africa, held at Geneva in June 1991.

Recent activities

67. In the period covered by this report, the Centre continued its constitutional activities, notably with regard to Malawi, South Africa and Tajikistan. In all cases, advisory services were provided to assist in the constitutional drafting processes attending democratic transition in those countries.

Malawi

68. In Malawi, the Centre made several recommendations to assist in the constitutional redrafting process following the June 1993 referendum on multi-party democracy. In the report of the Centre's needs assessment mission to Malawi (28 August-6 September 1993), recommendations were made with regard to constitutional proposals for a bill of rights; justiciable remedies at law; a national human rights institution; the allocation and separation of powers; limitations on emergency powers; political pluralism; an independent judiciary; and full incorporation of Malawi's international obligations into domestic law. During the subsequent mission of a staff member of the Centre to Lilongwe from 4 to 10 November 1993, consultations were held with both government officials and opposition parties, and the Centre provided written commentary on the draft interim bill of rights prepared by the transitional National Consultative Council of Malawi.

South Africa

69. In November 1993, at the request of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa, and to facilitate the November 1993 mission of Ms. Judith Attah, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on monitoring the transition to democracy in South Africa, the Centre provided written

commentary on the draft South African bill of rights. The comments of the Centre were based upon comparisons between the draft bill of rights and the relevant international standards.

Tajikistan

70. Constitutional assistance was provided to the Republic of Tajikistan at the request of the Government. The Centre for Human Rights was requested to organize consultations on the draft constitution. The first phase of the consultations took place in a seminar organized in December 1993 at Geneva. A panel of experts commented on the most recent draft constitution and discussed those comments with the representatives of the Republic of Tajikistan, including, the President of the Academy of Science of Tajikistan, the Minister of Justice, the Deputy Chief Prosecutor and two People's Deputies involved in the constitutional process. Particular comments and recommendations involved concerned: the structure of the draft constitution; the distinction made therein between fundamental principles and fundamental rights; proposals for the substantive rights listed in the draft constitution; judicial remedies, including the functioning of the Constitutional Court; ensuring the independence of the judiciary; allocation and separation of powers; incorporation of international standards into domestic law; and treaty-making powers. Further consultations will be held once the next draft of the Constitution has been finalized.

Somalia

71. In its resolution 1993/86, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to appoint for one year an independent expert to assist the Special Representative on Somalia through development of a long-term programme of advisory services for re-establishing human rights and the rule of law, including a democratic constitution. The independent expert was requested to report on conditions in Somalia and the implementation of the resolution. That report is contained in document E/CN.4/1994/77.

B. Electoral assistance

72. The Centre for Human Rights has been involved in electoral assistance, through its programme of advisory services and technical assistance, since 1990. Since that time, the Centre has provided electoral assistance to Romania (1990-1992); Albania (1991); Lesotho (1991-1993); Eritrea (1992); Angola (1992); Cambodia (1992); Malawi (1992-1993); and South Africa (1993). In addition, the Centre has prepared guidelines for analysis of electoral laws and procedures, has drafted a handbook on human rights and elections (which, following from the comments of a meeting of experts convened by the Centre in April 1993, has been edited and will be released in the first quarter of 1994), has developed draft guidelines for human rights assessments of requests for electoral assistance, and has carried out a number of public information activities relating to human rights and elections.

73. The approach of the Centre has been firmly institutionalized through the drafting of the handbook and guidelines described above. In addition, the Centre has collected a number of electoral laws from democratic jurisdictions for comparative reference, and has maintained contacts with a number of independent experts and non-governmental organizations in the field.

74. The principal areas of electoral assistance provided by the Centre are: legal analysis and legislative assistance with regard to electoral laws and related legislation; expert analysis and recommendations concerning the prevailing human rights atmosphere and legal and institutional needs, with particular emphasis on certain human rights seen as prerequisites for free and fair elections, including freedom of expression, information, opinion, assembly and association, non-discrimination, and general freedom from intimidation; support for civic education endeavours, including on the human rights aspects of elections; the training of public officials with key roles in elections, including electoral officials, police, the judiciary, political parties, the media, non-governmental organizations and others; and needs assessment, with particular emphasis on the legal and human rights aspects of elections.

75. Electoral assistance activities, for the Centre, represent a single point in a continuing process of democratization. The Centre is prepared to follow up its involvement in elections with other forms of assistance which may be crucial to post-electoral democratic consolidation and to sustaining the democratization process. As such, in following up its electoral assistance activities with countries, the Centre takes the opportunity to inform those States of the availability of such further assistance for democratic transition under the programme of advisory services and technical assistance.

76. The Centre has enjoyed close substantive cooperation with the Electoral Assistance Unit (EAU) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in this area, and its role in electoral assistance has been enhanced by those relationships. In particular, the areas of electoral assistance provided by the Centre have become clearly defined through this cooperation. In addition, the Centre has been called upon by EAU and UNDP to assist in follow-up and report missions (for example, to Romania), electoral needs assessment (for example, to Malawi), and legal analysis (for example, to Eritrea, Cambodia, Guinea-Bissau and Malawi).

77. The Centre cooperated with UNAVEM II in Angola in arranging a pre-election seminar on democracy, human rights and free and fair elections as part of civic education efforts. The target audiences were political parties, law enforcement officials, the media, NGOs, and electoral officers at the national, provincial and municipal levels (31 August-4 September 1992). Additionally, the Centre cooperated with UNTAC in Cambodia through public information activities aimed at audiences throughout the country, including through the translation into Khmer and distribution of human rights materials in the pre-election period. The Centre also provided detailed analytical comments on the draft electoral law for Cambodia.

78. The recent increased demand for the provision of electoral assistance by the Centre is a reflection of requests from States themselves and of the recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights in its Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action for assistance to be provided upon the request of Governments for the conduct of free and fair elections, including assistance in the human rights aspects of elections and public information about elections. The Vienna Declaration further called for a strengthening of the programme of advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre, and for an increase in its resources, both through promoting a larger allocation from the regular budget, and through contributions to the Voluntary Fund for

Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human rights, to allow the Centre, inter alia, to respond to requests for electoral assistance.

79. It is expected that the Centre will be in a better position to address the increase in demand for electoral activities once the recommendations of the World Conference are translated into an increase in resources, including greater funding under the regular budget, increased contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, and a supplementing of the specialized staff of the Centre.

Recent activities

Malawi

80. On 22 October 1992, the Government of Malawi requested the assistance of the United Nations in the organization of a referendum to be held in the country on the question of a one-party versus a multi-party system. Pursuant to that request, a United Nations electoral assistance mission was organized. A staff member of the Centre participated in the mission to address the human rights aspects of the proposed referendum. Copies of the mission report were made public to further inform the process.

81. Thereafter, the Government requested the assistance of the Centre in the development of its referendum laws and procedures, and in a review of the planned referendum from a legal, technical, and human rights perspective. In response, a staff member from the Centre visited the country from 11 to 16 January 1993 and met with representatives of the Government, including the officials responsible for drafting the referendum laws, as well as with leaders of the various opposition groups, before returning to Geneva to draft a detailed analytical report on the draft referendum laws and procedures.

82. The report also contained recommendations regarding other laws in force, such as security legislation, which could have an impact on the conduct of a free and fair referendum, and on issues of free expression, assembly, association and movement, and the absence of intimidation.

83. As a follow-up to the June referendum, the Centre was requested to field a needs assessment mission for the purpose of identifying, in a comprehensive matter, continuing needs for the process of democratic transition in Malawi. The mission took place from 28 August to 6 September 1993, and is described elsewhere in this report. Of note here, however, is the inclusion in the report of the needs assessment mission of several detailed recommendations with particular regard to the planned multi-party elections in Malawi.

84. In addition, the Centre sent another mission to Lilongwe, from 4 to 10 November 1993, during which specialized staff of the Centre held consultations with representatives of the Government, including the Solicitor-General, with the technical committee of the transitional National Consultative Council and with members of the opposition parties, for the purpose of advising on the draft electoral law. A detailed analytical report, containing several recommendations for the draft law, was produced by the representative of the Centre at the conclusion of that mission.

South Africa

85. At the request of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa and in order to facilitate the mission of Ms. Judith Attah, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on monitoring the transition to democracy in South Africa, scheduled for November 1993, the Centre undertook a review of the draft electoral law of South Africa, from a legal, technical and human rights perspective, on the basis of which the Centre produced a report containing several recommendations based upon international standards for free and fair elections, and upon the comparative practice of other democratic jurisdictions.

Lesotho

86. A seminar on free and fair elections and human rights in a democratic society, held immediately prior to the elections in January 1993, was one component of a broad country programme of electoral assistance implemented by the Centre in Lesotho. The programme of the seminar was prepared by the Centre and consisted of presentations by international experts on the basic principles of human rights and their relationship to the elections and to the democratic order to follow their conduct. Members of the Military Council, Ministers, judges, army and police officers, members of political parties, members of the university community, principal secretaries, church authorities, the media, non-governmental organizations, and the broader public were invited to participate. The purpose of the seminar was to support the democratic process and the transition to democracy, and to contribute to a framework for future respect for human rights. After a three-day meeting at Maseru, one-day follow-up seminars were held in the heavily populated districts of Mafetena, Mohale's Hoek, Leribe and Butha-Buthe.

87. In order that these programmes might have a broader and more lasting effect on the population of Lesotho, and to contribute to the Government's civic education campaign, the Centre arranged for the preparation of an audio-recorded dramatic play, in the Sesotho language, which was developed around the theme of elections and human rights in Lesotho. The original performance took place during the seminar in Maseru, after which audio presentations were scheduled in locations around the country.

88. The Centre also provided financial assistance to the Maseru-based Community Legal Resource and Advice Centre (CLRAC). CLRAC used that support to embark upon a massive civic education campaign during and after the elections. As part of that campaign, CLRAC launched a pilot project in paralegal training in order to strengthen post-electoral human rights protection.

89. The Government of Lesotho has since expressed its interest in receiving a post-electoral needs assessment mission as a first step towards a comprehensive human rights assistance programme for the country.

C. Legislative reform assistance

90. As a further component of the programme, the Centre makes available international experts and specialized staff to assist Governments in the reform of legislation which has a clear impact on human rights and fundamental

freedoms. The goal of such assistance is to bring those laws into conformity with international standards, as identified in United Nations and regional human rights instruments. The Centre provides commentary on drafts submitted by the requesting Government, and drafting recommendations, which may include comparative reference to similar laws in other jurisdictions. In providing such advisory services, the Centre, whenever possible, chooses experts from the region in question, in particular facilitating south-south cooperation when feasible.

91. Appropriate subjects under this component include penal codes, codes of criminal procedure, prison regulations, laws regarding minority protection, laws affecting freedom of expression, association and assembly, immigration and nationality laws, laws on the judiciary and legal practice, security legislation and, in general, any law which might affect, directly or indirectly, the realization of internationally protected human rights.

Recent Activities

Russia

92. At the request of the Government of the Russian Federation, during 1993 the Centre provided the advisory services of experts on the draft act on citizenship of the Russian Federation and the draft act on the legal status of foreign residents in the Russian Federation.

93. As regards the draft act on citizenship, the Centre secured the cooperation of an international expert in the field of nationality law, who provided the Centre with a detailed commentary on the draft. The Centre also sought the comments of the Division of International Protection of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. A report and a Russian translation thereof, based upon the expert opinion, the comments received from UNHCR, and the analysis of the Centre, will be submitted to the Government. The Centre is finalizing the report, and is following developments in the drafting process of the act and consulting with the Government to determine what form of follow-up activity will be required.

94. As to the draft act on the legal status of foreign residents in the Russian Federation, the Centre sought the cooperation of an international expert in the field of immigration law, nationality law and minority issues. In the implementation of the project, the Centre cooperated with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The expert undertook a mission to Moscow in April 1993, jointly organized by the Centre and IOM, to discuss the draft act with the governmental organs and agencies involved in the drafting process. Subsequently, the expert provided the Centre with a report on the draft law. The report and a Russian translation were submitted to the Government and substantive discussions were held between the expert and the Government subsequent to its publication.

95. A follow-up mission by the expert to Moscow is planned for 17 to 26 January 1994, and will be jointly organized by the Centre and IOM. In the organization of both missions, logistical support has been provided by the Moscow office of IOM. Both projects were funded under the regular budget.

Belarus

96. On 31 March 1993, the Government of the Republic of Belarus sent a request to the Centre for the advisory services of experts on the draft criminal code and the draft code of criminal procedure, which had been adopted in first reading by the Supreme Council of the Republic. The request was based on recommendations made by the Human Rights Committee during its consideration of the third periodic report of Belarus.

97. The Centre secured the cooperation of an international expert, who reviewed the draft codes from an international human rights perspective. The Centre also sought the cooperation of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna. The Branch provided an international expert in the field of criminal law, who supplied the Centre with further analysis. The opinions of both experts were incorporated in the report the Centre submitted to the Government. The Centre is now seeking comments from the Government in order to determine appropriate follow-up cooperation.

Tanzania

98. The Law Reform Commission of Tanzania addressed a request to the Centre for assistance in reforming the three constituent legal systems existing in that country (Islamic law, state law and customary law) and bringing them into conformity with international standards. Consequently, four major drafts were drawn up for the reform of laws regarding children, marriage, land and the domestic implementation of Tanzania's human rights obligations under the international instruments to which it is a party. For the implementation of this project in 1993, the Law Reform Commission received financial support from the Centre under the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

Guatemala

99. The independent expert for Guatemala continued in 1993 to provide technical assistance on legislation relating to indigenous peoples. Further details of this project, financed under the regular budget, may be found in the report of the independent expert (E/CN.4/1994/10).

D. Assistance in the development and strengthening of national institutions

100. A central objective of the advisory services and technical assistance programme, as defined by the Commission, is to consolidate and strengthen the role which national institutions can play in the protection and promotion of human rights. Assistance to national institutions under the programme takes several different forms.

101. Firstly, the Centre offers its services to Governments which are considering, or are in the process of establishing, a national human rights institution. Assistance in such cases may be financial or may involve the provision of the services of experts to advise governmental authorities on suitable models, as well as to provide technical information and comparative legislation to facilitate the task of legislative drafting. If a national institution has already been established, the Centre is able to offer similar

forms of assistance aimed at strengthening the institution and enhancing its capacity to play an effective role in human rights protection and promotion.

102. Increasingly, the Centre is attempting to utilize the services of existing national institutions in the implementation of its country programmes. In this context, a national institution may cooperate with the Centre in organizing training courses and seminars, translating human rights instruments or coordinating the work of national non-governmental organizations. This approach offers distinct benefits on both sides. A national institution can be an important facilitator for the Centre in its work and is often in a position to provide crucial administrative, technical and substantive support. The institution can be strengthened internally through its cooperative work with the Centre and gain much needed support from both within and outside the Government.

103. Other activities of the programme relating to national institutions are oriented not towards a particular country or institution but are instead aimed at promoting the concept of national human rights institutions and encouraging their development on a widespread basis. To this end the Centre has produced information materials and has drafted a practical manual for those involved in the establishment and administration of national institutions.

104. The draft "Manual on the establishment and strengthening of effective national institutions" is based on the premise that strong and effective national institutions can contribute substantially to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms. As more countries take the decision to establish national human rights institutions, the need for guidelines as to how such bodies can be established and operated for maximum effectiveness, becomes increasingly important. The principle function of the Manual is therefore to provide guidance to States which are considering or are in the process of establishing or strengthening such an institution. As explained above, the draft manual is currently under review. It is expected that a final text will be ready by March 1994.

Recent activities

105. The Centre has also conducted a number of seminars and workshops to provide government officials with information on and expertise in the structure and functioning of such bodies. These events have served as useful forums for promoting the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and operation of national institutions. Two such events were recently organized with the support of the advisory services and technical assistance programme.

Meeting of national institutions, Australia

106. This meeting, held at Sydney from 19 to 23 April 1992, was organized in cooperation with the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission of Australia and formed part of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The object of the meeting was to provide national institutions and organizations with the opportunity to exchange experience in combating racial discrimination and to

explore ways and means by which national institutions could become effective instruments in enhancing social harmony. A full report of the meeting is contained in document A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.5.

Meeting of national institutions, Tunisia

107. The other meeting organized by the Centre for Human Rights was the second international meeting of representatives of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, which was held at Tunis, from 13 to 17 December 1993. The purpose of the meeting was, inter alia, to invite comment on the Programme of Action for Technical Assistance to National Institutions (see below) and to comment on the draft manual on the establishment and strengthening of effective national institutions which has been prepared by the Secretariat. Comments received on both documents will, as far as possible, be incorporated in the final texts. A full report on this meeting is contained in document E/CN.4/1994/45.

108. Also in 1993, the Centre for Human Rights developed a comprehensive Programme of Action for Technical Assistance to National Institutions which will guide the elaboration and implementation of all assistance projects to national institutions. In developing the Programme, the Centre focused on the principles relating to the status of national institutions endorsed by the Commission on Human Rights in resolution 1992/54, and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1993.

109. Note has also been taken of references in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, in which the World Conference on Human Rights recommended, inter alia, that United Nations activities and programmes be strengthened in order to meet requests for assistance from States for the establishment or strengthening of national institutions. It encouraged cooperation between national institutions - particularly through exchanges of information and experiences, as well as through cooperation with regional organizations and the United Nations. It recommended in this regard that periodic meetings be convened between representatives of national institutions, under the auspices of the Centre for Human Rights, in order to examine ways and means of improving their mechanisms and sharing experiences.

110. The Programme of Action for Technical Assistance to National Institutions sets out four specific objectives: to promote the concept of national institutions; to assist in the creation of effective institutions; to assist in the strengthening of existing institutions; and to foster cooperation between institutions. Each objective is accompanied by specific components for its implementation. Expert assistance, for example, will be one component for implementing the objective of assisting in the creation of effective national institutions. It is expected that such assistance could be utilized in the preparatory and research phases, as well as in the process of legislative drafting and in the initial stages of recruitment for key positions. In order to foster cooperation between national institutions, expert assistance will be sought, as far as possible, from within functioning national institutions in the same region or subregion as the project country.

111. Assistance provided by the Centre for strengthening national institutions may include training of staff, advice on the domestic implementation of international instruments, training and assistance in the drafting of reports

to United Nations treaty bodies, training and information on the effective investigation of human rights violations, training in conflict resolution, assistance in the establishment of cooperative relationships with appropriate partners, information on obtaining and managing resources, assistance in conducting reviews and evaluations, and the provision of human rights fellowships to members and staff of national institutions.

112. The full text of the Programme is contained in the Secretary-General's report to the Commission on the meeting held at Tunis (E/CN.4/1994/45).

Cameroon

113. After a first unsuccessful attempt in 1989 to establish a national commission, the Government of Cameroon created the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms in 1990, inter alia to (a) receive all complaints related to violations of human rights; (b) conduct all necessary investigations on violations of human rights and freedoms and report them to the President of the Republic; (c) refer cases of violations of human rights and freedoms to the competent authorities; (d) study all matters relating to the protection and promotion of human rights and freedoms; (e) publicize by all possible means instruments relating to human rights; and (f) collect and disseminate international documentation relating to human rights.

114. In July 1993, at the request of the National Commission on Human Rights, the Centre organized a seminar in Yaounde for members of the National Commission on international standards set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, as well as with the relationship between human rights and the democratic process. In addition to the Commission, participants were drawn from the legal, social and political sectors of society. The programme was drafted by the Centre in collaboration with the Commission to reflect the main areas of interest to the work of the Commission. The Centre provided financial support for the organization of the seminar under the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

Costa Rica

115. By agreement with the Governments of Costa Rica and Spain, and as part of a three-year programme of assistance to Costa Rica, the Centre provided support for two officials of the Office of the "Defensor del Pueblo" (Ombudsman) of Costa Rica to study first-hand the workings of the same institution in Spain. The two officials were placed at the Spanish office from 2 to 6 August 1993, where they observed and held consultations and study sessions on the effective functioning of such offices. The programme will be repeated in 1994.

Papua New Guinea

116. During the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, representatives of the Government of Papua New Guinea announced that the Government would soon establish a national human rights commission to complement the work of existing agencies in the field of human rights. Soon thereafter, the Government contacted the UNDP Resident Representative to seek the assistance of the United Nations in the establishment of such a body. Following

consultations between the Government, UNDP and the Centre for Human Rights, a senior officer of the Centre visited Papua New Guinea, from 24 to 30 October 1993, for the purpose of identifying institutional human rights needs and advising on the establishment of a national human rights commission.

117. During this advisory services mission, the officer of the Centre met with a number of government officials and representatives of non-governmental human rights organizations. Among the representatives of the Government were officials of the Ministry of Justice; the Department of Foreign Affairs; the Department of Finance and Planning; the Department of Home Affairs; the Department of the Prime Minister; the Chief Justice; the Chief Ombudsman; the Department of Police; the Department of Defence; and the Department of Correctional Institutional Services.

118. At the conclusion of the mission, the Centre for Human Rights issued a report which contained a number of specific recommendations with regard to the establishment of an independent national human rights commission and to possibilities for assistance in the strengthening of the administration of justice, full integration of the State into the international human rights system (including further accession to human rights instruments and reporting under those instruments) and law reform.

119. Subsequent to the issuance of the report, it was agreed that the Centre and UNDP would continue consultations with the Government with a view to cooperating in the provision of expert advice on the establishment of a national human rights commission to an ad hoc working group composed of representatives of the Government and of national NGOs.

Poland

120. On the basis of a technical cooperation agreement signed in 1991, the Centre continued to provide support to national institutions active in the promotion of human rights in Poland. The Centre's contribution supported essential needs and activities, including acquisition of computers and office equipment, publication of human rights materials, the granting of a human rights fellowship, and the conduct of training courses and seminars.

121. One such seminar was organized in July 1993 by the Institute of Law Studies of the Polish Academy of Science to evaluate the level of conformity of Polish penal legislation with relevant international standards. Twenty-four national experts and 11 foreign experts in penal legislation from Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Sweden and the United States attended the seminar.

Slovakia

122. The project to set up a national centre for human rights in Bratislava, which was initially proposed by the Government of former Czechoslovakia in 1991, has been taken up by the Slovak Government after the dissolution of Czechoslovakia.

123. The Centre for Human Rights held a number of consultations during 1993 with the Slovak Government and the Government of the Netherlands, (which has accepted to contribute to this project for the first two years), with a view

to agreeing on and finalizing the project document. The legal instruments regarding the programme of cooperation between the United Nations and the two Governments are expected to be signed in January 1994, when the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights will commence its operations.

124. In order to provide advice to the Slovak authorities involved in the establishment of the national centre, the Centre for Human Rights organized a mission to Bratislava on 19 June 1993, at the invitation of the Government. The mission took place during the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna and the Centre was therefore able to make available five of its staff members for the mission. They were accompanied by several representatives of national institutions who were themselves participating in the World Conference. Round-table discussions were held with selected Slovak authorities, during which a range of issues concerning the establishment of the national centre were addressed. It is envisaged that the national centre, once established, will give priority to the following activities: education and training; consultation; research; awareness building and information; documentation; publishing; and cooperation with similar national and regional institutions, as well as with international organizations. The project is financed under the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

E. The administration of justice

1. Professional training for human rights in the administration of justice

125. The Centre for Human Rights, through its programme of advisory services and technical assistance, has been involved for many years in the training of judges, lawyers, prosecutors, police officers, prison personnel and military officials, in the area of human rights in the administration of justice. A recent review of these activities by the Centre has resulted in a new programme approach. Courses of this type offered by the Centre are now based upon the following elements:

(a) Collegial presentations

126. The Centre draws from a list of experts which is practical in orientation. Rather than assembling panels composed entirely of professors and theorists, the Centre opts for practitioners in the relevant field, be they lawyers, judges or police officers. In the experience of the Centre, much more can be accomplished through the collegial approach of police discussing with police, than could be gained by a professor-student model of training.

(b) Training the trainers

127. National participants in the Centre's courses are selected with the understanding that their responsibilities will continue after completion of the training exercises. Each will be charged with conducting his or her own training or dissemination efforts after returning to the normal duty station. In this way, the impact of such courses is multiplied, as the information imparted is disseminated throughout the institutions concerned.

(c) Pedagogical techniques

128. Courses developed by the Centre, in each case, include a section designed to introduce a variety of effective techniques for the training of adult audiences. In particular, suggestions are made for the use of creative, interactive teaching methods, which offer the best hope of securing the active, engaged participation of the programme participants. Recent discussions between the staff of the Centre and a number of NGOs with extensive training experience have resulted in the identification of the following techniques as especially appropriate and effective in human rights training for adults: working groups, lecture-discussion, case studies, panel discussion, round-table discussions, brain storming, simulation and role playing, field trips, practical, and visual aids.

(d) Audience-specificity

129. The mere recitation of vague principles of general applicability offers little hope of affecting the actual behaviour of a given audience. To be effective, indeed, at all worthwhile, training and education efforts must be directly targeted and appropriately addressed to a particular audience, be they police, health-care workers, lawyers, students or others. Accordingly, the Centre's teaching activities focus more on the standards directly relevant to, for instance, the daily work of police, and less on the history or structure of United Nations machinery.

(e) Practical approach

130. According to the report of a recent parliamentary commission investigating violations at one country's police stations, when confronted with evidence of abuses

> "the police said that they lacked understanding about interrogation methods and techniques, that they carried out interrogations by outdated methods, and that they did not know how interrogations were carried out in democratic and developed countries. In order to compare their methods and improve them, they wanted to have the chance to do research and make observations on interrogation methods in democratic countries."

131. Such quotes reveal two important areas of focus, extendable by analogy to audiences other than police trainees. First, offering justifications of any kind for serious violations like torture demonstrates a lack of familiarity with the most fundamental of standards for human rights in the administration of justice. There are no legitimate justifications for such activities. Secondly, police (and other groups) in the real world want to know not just what the rules are, but also how to do their job effectively within the confines of those rules. Training efforts which ignore either of these areas will likely be neither credible nor effective. Accordingly, the Centre includes practical information on proven techniques for the performance of the target audience's duties, as derived from the recommendations of experts and literature on the current best practice for the profession in question.

(f) Comprehensive presentation of standards

132. The courses of the Centre are intended to be thorough in their presentation of the relevant international standards. To this end, relevant instruments and simplified learning tools are translated and distributed to participants.

(g) Teaching to sensitize

133. The goals of courses developed by the Centre are not limited to the imparting of standards and practical skills, but also include exercises designed to sensitize trainees to their own potential for violative behaviour, however unwitting. For example, well-developed exercises which can have the effect of making trainees aware of notions of gender or racial bias in their own attitudes or behaviour can be valuable. Similarly, the special import of particular standards as they apply to women (for example) are not always readily obvious. Trainees should be made to understand that, for example, the term "degrading treatment", as found in the various international instruments, may imply different activities and thresholds when applied to women, as compared to men.

(h) Flexibility of design and application

134. To be universally useful, training courses must be designed in such a way as to facilitate their flexible use, without imposing a single rigid focus or approach on the trainers. Such courses must be adaptable to the particular cultural, educational, regional, and experiential needs and realities of a diverse range of potential audiences within the target group.

(i) Evaluation tools

135. Training courses include pre- and post-training evaluative exercises, such as testing questionnaires, which serve three crucial purposes. Pre-course questionnaires, when properly utilized, allow a trainer to tailor the course to the particular educational needs of the audience. Post-course questionnaires and evaluation sessions will both allow trainees to gauge what they have learned, and assist in the continuous (crucial) modification and improvement of courses offered by the Centre.

136. Topics covered in the Centre's courses for **law enforcement and prison officials** include the sources, systems, and standards for international human rights in the administration of criminal justice; the duties and guiding principles of ethical police conduct; the use of force in law enforcement; the crime of torture; effective methods of legal and ethical interviewing; human rights during arrest and interviewing; the legal status and rights of the accused; standards for search and seizure; pre-trial detention and the role of police; the administration of justice in situations of internal conflict, states of emergency, and civil disorder; and legal crowd control measures.

137. Other topics are: minimum standards for facilities for prisoners and detainees; prison health issues, including AIDS and the HIV virus; special categories of prisoners and detainees, including juveniles, women, and remand prisoners; prison administration, discipline, punishment and recourse procedures; juvenile offenders and police, prison and military officials;

crowd control and the use of force; the rights of women in the administration of justice; protection and redress for victims; community policing and non-custodial measures; protection of refugees in criminal justice; non-discrimination and minority relations; investigating violations; effective human rights training; and the establishment and administration of democratic policing.

138. Topics offered for **judges, lawyers and prosecutors** in the Centre's courses are: international sources, systems and standards for human rights in the administration of justice; human rights during criminal investigations, arrest, and pre-trial detention; the independence of judges and lawyers; the elements of a fair trial; juvenile justice; protection of the rights of women in the administration of justice; human rights under states of emergency; standards for the treatment of prisoners; non-custodial measures; and non-discrimination and equal justice.

139. These courses are intended to familiarize participants with international standards of human rights in the administration of justice, to facilitate examination of humane and effective techniques for the performance of law enforcement and judicial functions in a democratic society and to prepare participants to include this information in their own training activities.

140. This approach to professional training for human rights in the administration of justice is being tested by the Centre in its technical cooperation activities in a number of countries, and has been the subject of a series of revisions based upon the experience gained. Previous training exercises of this sort were carried out in Romania (for police, prison and military officials in October 1992, and for judges, lawyers and prosecutors in November 1992); in Albania (for police, prison and military officials in November 1992); in Uruguay (for magistrates, police and prison officials throughout 1992); and in Poland (for associate judges in a series of courses throughout 1992).

2. Meetings of experts for the elaboration of manuals on human rights in the administration of justice

141. In an effort to consolidate lessons learned in the Centre's testing of its new approach to training for human rights in the administration of justice, two expert meetings were scheduled. The first, on human rights training for police, was held from 4 to 6 August 1993 at Geneva, and was attended by experts from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe, as well as representatives of the Centre, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and non-governmental organizations active in the field. The second, on training for human rights in the administration of justice for judges, lawyers, and prosecutors, is planned to take place in the first quarter of 1994. Publication of manuals for both groups is scheduled for 1994. It is envisaged that another in the series, for prison officials, will be issued later in 1994.

142. In addition, the Centre has begun work, in cooperation with ICRC and the International Institute of Humanitarian Law at San Remo, on the elaboration of a manual and model training programme for the military. Upon completion, the programme will be field tested through a series of courses to be offered in a number of Latin American countries in 1994.

143. The purposes of the manuals produced as a result of these meetings will be many. They will be intended to provide valuable practical support to the training activities which are a principal aspect of the United Nations human rights programme. Through the use of these manuals, the impact of the Centre's training exercises can be enhanced, their approach and quality standardized, and their efficiency maximized. The Centre believes that the production of such materials will obviate the need for the repeated ad hoc preparation of course materials for courses offered by the Centre. At the same time, they will be intended to facilitate an approach designed to "train the trainers", thus allowing for the broadest possible dissemination of the principles to be taught, with the minimum expenditure. Wide distribution of the manuals, independently of training activities offered by the Centre, will also be possible, as the manuals themselves will include instruction on pedagogical techniques and the organization of effective courses.

3. Advisory services for the administration of justice

144. The Centre continued to provide advisory services of experts to assist States, at their request, in the domestic implementation of international standards for human rights in the administration of justice. Advice offered under the programme is derived from the standards themselves, from the comparative practice of other democratic jurisdictions, and from the analysis of expert consultants and specialized staff of the Centre. Countries which have recently benefited from such services have included Romania (1992-1993), the Russian Federation (1992) and Malawi (1993).

4. Dissemination of international instruments relevant to the administration of justice

145. Efforts have continued to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the texts of the international instruments relevant to human rights in the administration of justice. These efforts have included ad hoc translation and distribution of such instruments in the context of technical assistance activities of the Centre, as well as their inclusion in the new edition of the United Nations publication Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments. Instruments contained in that new edition are used in the Centre's training and advisory services activities, and in its ad hoc translation and dissemination efforts in the context of agreements for technical cooperation.

146. In addition, for activities conducted in the English, French or Spanish languages, the Centre provides to participants, as a basic resource document, the "Consolidated list of the Secretary-General of provisions in the various United Nations standards relating to human rights in the administration of justice" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/26).

147. In each of the training courses and seminars described in the section above, relevant international instruments were translated (where necessary), and distributed to participants. In addition, specific human rights information projects have been undertaken by the Centre in a number of countries, and have included many of these instruments. In this context, many

of the relevant instruments have been distributed in one form or another in Albania, Benin, Cambodia, Lesotho, Mongolia, Romania and Uruguay, among other countries.

Recent activities

Training course on human rights and the administration of justice for professors of Romanian police academies

148. From 1 to 5 March 1993, the Centre, in cooperation with the Romanian Institute for Human Rights, conducted the training course at the premises of the Institute in Bucharest. It was attended by 50 participants, drawn principally from the Central Police Academy of Romania and the Romanian Military Training Academy, which also trains law enforcement personnel.

Seminar on human rights and the administration of justice for judges, lawyers and prosecutors in Romania

149. From 30 November to 3 December 1993, the Centre organized a seminar in Bucharest, similar to the one held at the same period in 1992, on human rights and the administration of justice. It was attended by over 75 Romanian participants including judges, lawyers, prosecutors, representatives of NGOs active in the promotion of human rights and members of the Romanian press. Working sessions and discussions were led by a panel of international and local experts. The topics covered by the seminar were: international sources; systems and standards for human rights in the administration of justice; the independence of judges and lawyers; human rights in criminal investigation and the prevention of torture; the rights of the accused during arrest and detention; elements of a fair trial; standards for the protection of prisoners; non-custodial measures; equality and non-discrimination in the justice system; and the administration of juvenile justice.

Seminar for Albanian Judges, Lawyers and Prosecutors

150. The Centre conducted a seminar at Tirana, from 12 to 15 April 1993, for 60 practising judges and lawyers, on the subject of human rights in the administration of justice. A panel of six international experts, most of them practising judges, were assembled on the basis of their practical experience, their knowledge of human rights and their ability to address issues related to the administration of justice from both a theoretical and a practical perspective, in keeping with the Centre's approach to professional training, as described above. Participants were provided with Albanian-language versions of the major United Nations instruments related to the administration of justice.

Training course on the implementation of international norms relating to human rights and the administration of justice in Burundi

151. In cooperation with the Government of Burundi, the Centre organized this training course from 13 to 15 April 1993 at Bujumbura. It was attended by 53 participants selected from among senior officials of the various ministries, judges, lawyers, prosecutors, officers of the armed forces and the

police, customs officials, members of the penal service, professors, journalists, trade union officials and representatives of organizations concerned with human rights.

Advisory services to Malawi

152. Subsequent to the needs assessment mission to Malawi described elsewhere in this report, staff of the Centre carried out detailed legal analysis of several laws in Malawi relevant to human rights in the administration of justice. The analysis and recommendations of the Centre were included in the report of the needs assessment. Among the elements reviewed were the Malawi Constitution, the structure and functioning of the Traditional Courts, the regular judiciary, legal aid services, the police system, prisons in Malawi, the Public Security Act and the Penal Code.

Advisory services to Mongolia

153. Following the Centre's needs assessment conducted by an international human rights expert in cooperation with the International Human Rights Law Group, a report on measures to be taken to strengthen the independence of the judiciary in Mongolia was finalized by the Centre for Human Rights. Thereafter, it was translated into Mongolian and submitted to the Government of Mongolia for its comments and suggestions on assistance to be provided by the Centre. The report was also to serve as a reference tool for the relevant authorities in connection with ongoing legislative reform related to the judicial system.

F. Human rights and the resolution of conflicts between citizens and State organs

154. The Centre introduced a new Programme component on conflict resolution in 1993. This component is designed to provide course participants with information on peaceful conflict resolution techniques, and on the use of legal, administrative and human rights institutions for the settlement of disputes. Courses of this nature are targeted at relevant government agencies and certain groups in society, such as trade unions, minority groups, NGOs and political parties. The role and functions of the judiciary, of national human rights institutions, and of administrative agencies are important topics included in these activities. It may be recalled that the Commission on Human Rights, with regard to minorities, called for the programme to provide expert assistance in the area of conflict resolution (see resolution 1993/24).

Recent activities

Workshop in Romania on conflict resolution

155. From 10 to 14 May 1993, the Centre for Human Rights held a workshop on human rights and the resolution of conflicts between citizens and state organs at the Romanian Institute for Human Rights in Bucharest. Fifty participants selected from NGOs, trade unions and minority groups took part in discussions and working sessions led by international and Romanian experts. Topics covered included: techniques of conflict resolution; the role of trade unions; the role of NGOs; the role of national institutions; and conflict resolution and minorities.

G. Treaty reporting and international obligations; training of government officials

156. The Centre regularly organizes training activities to enable government officials to prepare properly reports required under the various international human rights treaties. In some cases, courses in reporting obligations are offered at the national or regional level. In others, the Centre provides fellowships for government officials to travel to Geneva to attend training courses for several countries. During these courses, participants are afforded the opportunity to take part in workshops with experts from the various treaty bodies, as well as with the Centre staff concerned. In some cases, they observe meetings of the treaty bodies. In every case, participants are provided with copies of the Centre's Manual on Human Rights Reporting.

157. Under the new approach of the Centre to training, course participants undertake practical exercises to test the drafting skills imparted by the course. Separate sessions are offered for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and the Convention on the Protection of Migrant Workers and their Families.

Recent activities

Training course on reporting obligations

158. From 22 to 26 November 1993, the Centre organized a training course at Geneva on the preparation of periodic reports to be submitted by States parties in implementation of the United Nations human rights conventions. The course was organized primarily for countries having a technical cooperation agreement with the Centre for Human Rights. Participants came from the following countries: Albania (3 participants), Cambodia (3 participants), Romania (5 participants) and Viet Nam (1 participant).

159. The training course addressed reporting procedures under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The participants attended a session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and a question and answer session with two of the members of that Committee. They also participated in practical case-exercises prepared by the Centre.

H. Curriculum development and education for human rights, and training of teachers and curriculum developers

160. In recognition of the importance of education for human rights, the Centre has developed, within its programme of advisory services and technical assistance, a range of training and development initiatives for the primary, secondary and tertiary education levels. The aim is to assist in the building of a human rights culture by encouraging the inclusion of human rights concepts in existing programmes; assisting in the adaptation or modification of curricula where necessary; and providing instruction and assistance to those persons centrally involved in the human rights educational process.

161. There are several different means by which these objectives are pursued. The first is teacher training, whereby the Centre offers programmes of training for both primary and secondary school teachers. Courses can also be designed to accommodate other groups in a position to promote human rights education and sensitize others in this field, such as teacher trainers, directors of schools or of resource centres for teachers, inspectors and educators within the relevant ministry involved in curriculum development and education.

162. In keeping with the Centre's emphasis on practicality and collegiality, all courses are conducted by international experts experienced in teaching, teacher-training and human rights. Participants are instructed in the concept of human rights and the systems which have been developed to recognize and implement these rights. Training is also provided in appropriate pedagogical techniques for imparting human rights information to students, as well as in methods for resolving conflict both within and outside the classroom.

163. In addition to its training activities, the Centre also provides specialized assistance in national curriculum development at the primary, secondary, tertiary and non-formal levels. Such assistance can range from suggestions for including human rights concepts in civic education efforts to the development of human rights legal education courses in universities.

164. These relatively recent initiatives are the subject of careful evaluation and follow-up by the Centre. Two teacher-training courses (for the primary and secondary levels respectively) were conducted in Bucharest, Romania, in December 1992. The experience gained is being used to develop a similar programme of training in Albania, scheduled to take place in 1994. The programme will include a substantial component of advisory services for curriculum development. It is envisaged that the Centre will develop its own educational resource tools to assist ministries, teachers and non-governmental organizations in developing their own programmes at the national level.

I. Support to non-governmental organizations and civil society

165. National and international non-governmental human rights organizations are key actors in the advisory services and technical assistance programme. NGOs both cooperate in the delivery of such assistance, and benefit as recipients of it. Thus, in furthering the programme's goal of strengthening civil society, the Centre is increasingly being called upon by Governments and others to provide assistance to national NGOs, in the context of the Centre's country activities, by soliciting their input, inviting them to the seminars

and training courses, and supporting appropriate projects developed by them. In these ways, the programme is able to contribute to the development of the capacity of national NGOs to assume effectively their crucial role in democratic society. NGOs also interact with the programme by contributing their considerable expertise in the form of consultants and documentation, at both the needs assessment and implementation phases.

Recent activities

Support to Cambodian NGOs

166. Consistent with its mandate under Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6, as described in detail later in this report, the Centre for Human Rights organized a number of activities aimed at assisting and strengthening bona fide Cambodian non-governmental human rights organizations. Among these events were: a training course on United Nations human rights bodies, mechanisms and programmes, held at Geneva from 8 to 12 February 1993; a workshop for the Cambodia Defenders Association on the administration of justice in Cambodia, held at Phnom-Penh on 10 and 11 November 1993; a workshop on United Nations monitoring Procedures for Cambodian NGOs held in Phnom-Penh on 24 and 25 November 1993. In addition, the Centre participated in a celebration of Human Rights Day at Phnom-Penh, organized by a coalition of 14 Cambodian NGOs on 10 December 1993. During that celebration, representatives of the Centre addressed the NGOs on various human rights themes, and organized a display of human rights publications and information materials. The Centre was awarded a human rights prize by the Cambodian NGOs in recognition of its contribution in establishing a field office in Phnom-Penh.

Information meetings for Romanian NGOs

167. From 8 to 10 December 1993, during Human Rights Week, the Centre cooperated with the UNDP in presenting a series of information meetings for NGOs on the promotion and protection of human rights, in Bucharest and in the provinces.

J. Human rights and the media

168. The Centre has also recently introduced a programme component targeted at strengthening the role that the mass media plays in the promotion of human rights, and at informing media professionals of the content and scope of the human rights to freedom of expression and information.

169. Courses and seminars offered under this programme component follow the Centre's practical approach to training, with panels of experts drawn largely from the mass media itself. Topics discussed include the situation of the press and audio-visual media in the country; public perceptions of human rights through television; constitutional provisions, press laws, and laws on freedom of information and expression; access to information; professional conduct; the problems of censorship; media and human rights education; the role of the press in the development of a pluralistic society; and obstacles to human rights reporting.

Recent activities

Colloquium in Romania on human rights and the media

170. From 16 to 20 August 1993, the Centre organized, in cooperation with the Romanian Institute for Human Rights, a colloquium on human rights and the media. The colloquium was directed towards broadcasters, journalists and others involved in the Romanian media at a practical level and was conducted by a panel of experts experienced in human rights and the media issues. The full range of topics described above was included in the week of discussions.

K. Information and documentation projects

171. The programme also provides assistance both in the provision of human rights information and documentation, and in the building of capacity to utilize and manage such materials properly. It includes the provision of documentation, translated where necessary into local languages, training in human rights informatics, and assistance in computerization of national and regional human rights offices.

172. This programme component is intended to increase the availability of human rights information, to strengthen information handling capacity, and to facilitate networking among the various national and regional human rights institutions.

173. Creating public knowledge of human rights is the central goal of the programme. Its implementation is based on recognition of the key role of national and regional institutions, NGOs and civil society in human rights protection. The translation of human rights documents into local languages and the preparation of a range of information materials are common elements of the programme component, as described in more detail in the report of the Secretary-General on public information activities in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/1994/36).

174. Assistance can also be provided to national libraries for the acquisition of human rights books and documentation, and support can be given for the establishment and functioning of national or regional human rights documentation institutes or centres.

175. Capacity-building activities, particularly with regard to computerization and training in information management, are a priority area of this component, pursuant to resolution 1993/87, in which the Commission invited the Centre to "give special attention to strengthening the capacity of national and regional institutions to collect and disseminate information on human rights and establish common practices for cooperation with the United Nations in this area".

176. The Centre is at present focusing, in addition, on the elaboration of teaching manuals and handbooks on human rights for various target groups and/or on specific subject areas. These manuals will be intended to provide valuable practical support to training activities. In this regard, it is intended to include practical recommendations in the manuals concerning effective pedagogical techniques. In this way, the impact of the Centre's

training exercises can be enhanced, and their efficiency maximized. The Centre believes that the production of such materials will obviate the need for the repeated ad hoc preparation of course materials, while at the same time facilitating an approach designed to "train the trainers", thus allowing for the broadest possible dissemination of the principles to be taught, with the minimum necessary resource expenditure.

Recent activities

Training course on information techniques in the field of human rights

177. In cooperation with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute and the French Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (ACCT), the Centre organized a training course on information techniques in the field of human rights for 19 participants from francophone countries. The training course took place from 11 to 22 October 1993 at Geneva and Bordeaux. Presentations were given by experts from the International Commission of Jurists, the International Federation of Human Rights, the Arab Institute for Human Rights, the World Organization Against Torture, the International Service for Human Rights, Defence for Children International, HURIDOCS, UNHCR, ILO, UNESCO and the Library of the United Nations Office at Geneva. A detailed report will be issued soon.

Information programme for Hungary

178. At the request of the Government of Hungary, the Centre together with the Canadian Embassy in Budapest, is financing the translation and publication of Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments and of a manual for teaching human rights in primary and secondary schools. The project is being implemented by the Hungarian Centre for Human Rights. Hungarian versions of these materials were scheduled for publication by the end of 1993 and will be widely disseminated to governmental offices, parliamentarians, schools, academic institutions, libraries, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.

L. Needs assessment and evaluation

179. Under the new approach of the Centre to the provision of technical assistance, as described above, the Centre responds to most government requests by conducting a careful assessment of the country's particular human rights assistance needs. Assistance programmes are then designed to address those needs in a comprehensive and coordinated way. Specific programme elements are financed and administered by the most competent international agencies or organizations, or on a bilateral basis. The Centre for Human Rights directly implements those projects for which it has a unique or specific competence, drawing on the considerable expertise developed by its staff in those areas, and serves as a focal point and coordinator for other programme elements relating to the human rights needs of the country involved.

180. Needs assessment missions conducted by the Centre are typically composed of carefully-selected international experts, accompanied by staff of the Advisory Services and Technical Assistance Branch. Experts are selected based upon their knowledge of international human rights standards and domestic

implementation thereof, and their familiarity with the country or region in question. Whenever possible, experts from the same region as the country which has requested the mission, are selected. During such missions, a wide range of parties is consulted in the country, including both governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals. All information collected is then analysed and incorporated in a detailed report, which contains recommendations for specifically targeted technical assistance activities.

181. The Centre also carries out periodic and post-implementation evaluations of country programmes implemented, in order that the effect of such programmes may be gauged, and that follow-up plans may be developed. Such activities are seen by the Centre to be crucial to ongoing efforts to strengthen and improve the programme.

Recent activities

Burundi needs assessment

182. From 16 to 22 April 1993, the Centre for Human Rights provided, at Bujumbura, upon the request of the Government of Burundi, the advisory services of an expert to assess the needs of the country in the field of human rights. This evaluation mission included consultations with, inter alia, political and administrative authorities, human rights organizations and the media. The objective was to elaborate proposals for a technical assistance programme in order to build up and strengthen infrastructures for the promotion and protection of human rights. The report of the Centre was transmitted to the Government of Burundi on 30 July 1993, and is available as a background document of the Commission. The Centre is awaiting the response of the national authorities.

183. On the basis of the recommendations made in the report, the Centre has developed a three-year technical assistance programme to be implemented over the period 1993-1995. The country programme comprises projects for education, training, advisory services of experts, training scholarships, information and publication activities, and financial assistance to organizations concerned with the defence of human rights. Following the political events which took place in the country in October 1993, the Centre for Human Rights suspended the implementation of this assistance programme which had been due to begin in the last quarter of 1993.

Malawi needs assessment

184. As a follow-up to the June 1993 referendum on multi-party democracy, the Centre was requested to field a needs assessment mission for the purpose of identifying, in a comprehensive manner, continuing needs for the process of democratic transition in Malawi. The mission took place from 28 August to 6 September 1993, and a detailed report was produced by the Centre outlining needs to be addressed in regard to: the planned elections; the democratic transition structures; civic education, information and documentation; constitutional reform; the administration of justice and reform of the legal system; the mass media; political parties; non-governmental organizations and civil society; the general amnesty and returnees; the integration of Malawi into the international human rights system; and needs in the area of economic and social rights. The report of the mission is intended by the Government,

the opposition parties, the donor community and the United Nations to be a framework for the transition process. It is available as a background document of the Commission.

Namibia needs assessment

185. At the request of the Government of Namibia, the Centre, in cooperation with the International Commission of Jurists, conducted a needs assessment mission in Namibia from 8 to 18 December 1992. The objectives of the mission were to design a comprehensive country programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights and to prepare a detailed plan for the establishment of a human rights documentation centre at the University of Namibia. After the mission, the experts submitted their draft recommendations for a country programme in the field of human rights. Subsequently, a report was submitted to the Government of Namibia for approval, and a comprehensive programme of assistance for a period of four years was drafted. The programme will be financed through the Voluntary Fund. The report of the needs assessment mission is available as a background document of the Commission.

Colombia evaluation

186. In 1993, the Centre issued its report on the evaluation mission on the support project for the office of the Presidential Advisor for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Colombia (E/CN.4/1993/61/Add.3). The report, which was the result of a mission conducted in December 1992 by a team composed of representatives of the Centre, UNDP and the Government, describes progress made by the Office of the Presidential Advisor in the field of human rights, with financial and advisory support from the Centre and UNDP. The report also makes a number of recommendations for promoting human rights in Colombia through the work of the Office of the Presidential Advisor.

Paraguay evaluation

187. On 18 April 1990 a technical cooperation agreement was signed between the Government of Paraguay, the Centre for Human Rights and UNDP to promote, disseminate information on and provide training in human rights. The programme began in August 1991 and ended in August 1993. A formal evaluation of the programme has been made and is issued as a separate document of the Commission (E/CN.4/1994/78/Add.1). The report highlights achievements in the following spheres of activity: judicial reform; institutional and legislative reform; constitutional reform; and human rights information and training.

Romania evaluation

188. Pursuant to the recommendations contained in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, Part II, paragraph 16, consultations were held at Bucharest on 6 December 1993, in order to conduct an overall evaluation of the Centre's ongoing comprehensive country programme of advisory services and technical assistance to Romania. The consultations were intended both to evaluate the impact of the five-year programme since its inception, and to establish clear lines of action and priorities for the future of the programme. The meeting was organized under the auspices of UNDP with the participation of 18 representatives of the Ministries of the Interior,

Defence, Public Affairs and Foreign Affairs, the Romanian Institute for Human Rights (IRDO), United Nations bodies and specialized agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNESCO), Romanian non-governmental organizations (including the Independent Society for Human Rights (SIRDO), the Romanian Association for Personal Freedom and Human Dignity, a group of women teachers in primary schools) and the Centre for Human Rights.

South Africa analysis

189. In order to respond to the dramatic progress in democratic transition in South Africa in 1993, the Centre for Human Rights established an internal task force composed of representatives of each of the various sections of the Centre. The task force met several times in 1993 to study possibilities for assisting the process of democratic transition in South Africa, including through interagency cooperation within the United Nations system. The group analysed a number of requests for assistance received from various sectors of South African society, and provided information and support on human rights issues to the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa, and to Ms. Judith Attah, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on the transition to democracy in South Africa.

190. A senior officer of the Centre visited South Africa from 1 to 5 October 1993, to assess possibilities for assisting the process of democratization. He met with government officials and with representatives of legal, non-governmental human rights organizations, and educational political organizations.

191. He also participated in the Conference on International Human Rights Law and its Relevance to South Africa, held in the country on 2 October 1993, at which he delivered a presentation on the United Nations system for the promotion and protection of human rights. At the conclusion of the mission, an internal report was elaborated, setting out a number of recommendations for follow-up to the mission, and for assistance to the democratization process.

M. Field offices

192. The Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action foresee the assignment of human rights officers if and when necessary to regional offices of the United Nations with the purpose of disseminating information and offering training and other technical assistance in the field of human rights upon the request of concerned Member States (Part II, para. 7). A number of Governments have expressed interest in receiving such field officers, among them Armenia, Cambodia and Malawi.

193. As the Organization continues to move towards a policy of committing itself to long-term assistance to countries in crisis or undergoing transition, an increase in long-term human rights technical assistance projects may also be envisaged. To meet the challenges presented by this development, the programme has begun to establish a broader field presence, through, in select cases, (as in Cambodia), the establishment of **field offices** in countries receiving longer-term assistance. Such operations are carried out under the direct supervision of the Centre, and are responsible for the direct implementation of the technical assistance programme, from identification of needs, to the carrying out of project elements, to reporting

on projects completed. An enhanced field presence can, in other cases, be secured through the use of **in-country consultants**, as is currently the case with the placement of a United Nations expert at the Romanian Institute for Human Rights.

Recent activities

Cambodia

194. In its resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to ensure a continued United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia after the expiry of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, inter alia through the operational presence of the Centre for Human Rights, in order to:

(a) Manage the implementation of educational and technical assistance and advisory services programmes and ensure their continuation;

(b) Assist the Government of Cambodia established after the election, at its request, in meeting its obligations under the human rights instruments recently acceded to, including the preparation of reports to the relevant monitoring committees;

(c) Provide support to bona fide human rights groups in Cambodia;

(d) Contribute to the creation and/or strengthening of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;

(e) Continue to assist with the drafting and implementation of legislation to promote and protect human rights;

(f) Continue to assist with the training of persons responsible for the administration of justice.

195. During 1993, the Centre sent several missions to Cambodia to prepare for the establishment of its office, as mandated by resolution 1993/6, establishing contacts with the Cambodian authorities, United Nations agencies based in the country and non-governmental human rights organizations.

196. During the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights, the Centre organized a training course at Geneva for members of Cambodian non-governmental organizations who were attending the session, at which the following topics were addressed: United Nations human rights treaty bodies; special procedures for the protection of human rights; communications procedures; the advisory services and technical assistance programme of the Centre for Human Rights; and information activities of the Centre. The Centre also financed the translation into Khmer of some 20 international human rights instruments.

197. Subsequently, pursuant to resolution 1993/6, the Cambodia field office was established in Phnom-Penh on 1 October 1993. The project officer for Cambodia was attached to the Cambodia office for two months in order to: assist in the establishment of the Office; assist in the implementation of the programme of activities; brief field office staff on United Nations human

rights procedures, bodies and standards; and establish substantive and institutional links between the Cambodia office and the Centre at Geneva.

198. Within the framework of the mandate entrusted to it by the Commission the Centre has elaborated a wide programme of activities, focusing on: building institutions and legal structures for human rights and democracy; securing a system for the administration of justice consistent with international standards; strengthening of civil society, including through local non-governmental organizations; strengthening of human rights activities at the local and provincial level; and raising awareness of human rights and encouraging popular support for democratic reforms and institutions.

199. The programme will be financed through the Trust Fund for Human Rights in Cambodia. An appeal for voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund was launched by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights on 29 November 1993. The Cambodia field office has, in the meantime, begun implementing the following activities:

(a) At the request of its chairman, the Centre is assisting the newly established Parliamentary Commission on Human Rights and Reception of Complaints in drafting that Commission's mandate and internal rules of procedure. Since a principal function of the Commission is the handling of complaints against the Cambodian authorities, the technical assistance of the Centre in devising a method for processing the complaints has also been requested. In addition, the Centre is providing documentation on human rights pertaining to the work of the Commission.

(b) The Centre is working on a draft law relating to the establishment of an independent national commission on human rights, in consultation with the Parliamentary Commission, and revising the law on criminal procedure. Assistance has been requested in the drafting of several other laws, including land, nationality and immigration laws. Further resources will be needed to meet these requests in a timely manner.

(c) A workshop on the establishment of a supreme court, for 55 representatives of Cambodian non-governmental organizations and officials of the Ministry of Justice, was held on 4 November 1993. The purpose of the workshop was to draw attention to the need for a fully-functioning supreme court as a vital national institution.

(d) A workshop for members of the newly founded Cambodian Defenders Association was held on 10 and 11 November 1993. Basic problems encountered by the defenders in their activities were identified, with a view to devising proposals for necessary laws and regulations to improve the effective administration of justice and to ensure respect for human rights. The workshop also provided support to defenders in the form of technical advice on aspects of fair trial process.

(e) At the request of the Ministry of Justice, the Centre is preparing a series of seminars, to be held in January 1994, to assist in resolving institutional problems that have arisen between that Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior, and in understanding the differences in the roles of the judiciary and the police in the administration of justice.

(f) At the request of the Ministry of the Interior, the Centre will organize in February 1994 a seminar entitled "Reforming the Cambodian prison system" for senior officials from that Ministry and the Ministry of Justice, as well as United Nations and other agencies working in the field. Consultations have been held with senior police officials and similar activities are being planned.

(g) After a request was received from a coalition of Cambodian non-governmental organizations working mainly in the constitutional and legislative areas to raise public awareness and to represent the views of the community to the Government, a seminar on peaceful settlement of land disputes was held on 15 and 16 December 1993. The seminar was attended by 24 members of the National Assembly and representatives of non-governmental organizations. The discussion focused on alternative ways of dealing with land disputes, which are a major source of human rights complaints in Cambodia.

(h) Three officials of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs took part in a training course on reporting obligations under international human rights treaty bodies, organized at Geneva by the Centre from 22 to 26 November 1993. The Cambodia field office is planning a training programme in reporting procedures to be held at Phnom-Penh in the first months of 1994.

(i) A workshop on United Nations human rights monitoring procedures was held on 24 and 25 November 1993 at Phnom-Penh. Representatives of some 20 Cambodian human rights and women's associations participated. The programme of the workshop included mechanisms established under international human rights treaties, special procedures established by the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, the role and functions of the Cambodia field office and of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cambodia. The workshop focused on the role that Cambodian NGOs could play in accessing and informing such bodies. Each item was followed by discussion. Information materials, including relevant United Nations publications, excerpts of United Nations reports and standard forms for submission of cases to United Nations procedures, were distributed to the participants.

(j) Consultations are under way with governmental and non-governmental counterparts to plan educational activities. A curriculum for primary and secondary schools is being elaborated in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. Consultations are also being held with the Education Coordinating Committee, representing the major human rights NGOs. At its request, the Centre will assist in preparing the Education Planning Conference which will take place in late February 1994. An advanced human rights teachers' course was also requested and an outline of this has been prepared.

(k) Several human rights publications are being translated into Khmer, including the Manual on Human Rights Reporting, the updated version of Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments and Guidelines on Criminal Justice.

(l) A small resource centre on human rights, which will serve the Centre's field staff as well as non-governmental organizations and the public at large, is being established at the Cambodia office.

(m) In consultation with UNICEF, the Centre is studying the possibility of establishing a "children's rights centre" which would provide information, training and advice on relevant issues.

(n) The Centre participated in the celebration of the 1993 Human Rights Day organized by a coalition of 14 NGOs in Phnom-Penh. On this occasion the Cambodia field office organized a public display of publications and information materials on human rights.

200. A detailed report on the field office in Phnom-Penh, and on the mandate of the Special Representative for Cambodia is contained in document E/CN.4/1994/73.

Guatemala

201. Under the mandate of the independent expert for Guatemala, a human rights officer was appointed to serve in the country, under the direction of the Centre. The mandate of the human rights officer is twofold: monitoring the return of Guatemalan refugees from Mexico; and providing such advisory services and technical assistance as the Government of Guatemala may request. See also the report of the independent expert on Guatemala (E/CN.4/1994/10).

VIII. PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE PROGRAMME OF ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

202. The programme focuses, as well, on the development of human rights infrastructures at the regional level. This is done, primarily, through the organization of regional workshops and seminars, and through support to regional human rights institutions. Funding for these activities is provided by the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

A. Regional workshops and seminars

203. In 1993, for example, the Centre organized, in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia, the Asian and Pacific Workshop on Human Rights Issues at Jakarta from 26 to 28 January. The workshop was organized pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/40, as a follow-up to the Asian and Pacific Workshop held at Manila in 1990. It was attended by senior national officials from the region whose work is closely related to human rights issues, as well as by representatives of local and international NGOs, and United Nations bodies and specialized agencies. Among the topics addressed were possibilities for the establishment of regional and subregional human rights structures in the region, and the establishment and functioning of national human rights institutions in the Asian and Pacific region.

B. Support to regional institutions

204. Through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, the Centre continued its support of regional human rights institutions in 1993, including

direct support to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Arab Institute of Human Rights and the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies.

205. In particular, the Centre for Human Rights provided support to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in 1993 for the strengthening of its information and documentation centre (including for the acquisition, reproduction, collection, cataloguing and distribution of human rights documents); for the organization of human rights seminars and training courses; and for the strengthening of the Commission both in terms of staffing and organizational structures necessary for the fulfilment of its mandate.

206. Also in 1993, the Centre continued its programme of support for the Arab Institute of Human Rights at Tunis. As has been the case since the creation of the Institute in 1989, the Centre provided support in 1993 for the strengthening of the human rights documentation centre of the Institute; for its programme of distribution of documents; and for the conduct of seminars and training courses in human rights. The Centre for Human Rights, as a member of the Executive Board of the Institute, attends its annual session, and close contact is maintained between the two organizations.

207. The particular activities financed under the Centre's 1993 contribution included acquisition of human rights documentation, creation of databases, press reviews, publications such as the Institute's Information Bulletin, the Arab Review of Human Rights and the Study Series on Human Rights, comparative legal studies, the organization of a Euro-Arab seminar on immigrants, and the organization of human rights training courses.

208. Since its establishment in 1989, the Institute has become an important focal point for human rights information in the Arab region and has acquired a number of international collaborators in this regard. With the aim of encouraging the potential of the Institute to become a full-fledged centre for documentation and training, the Centre has decided to continue its assistance for an additional year taking account of the fact that the Centre is the largest donor to the Institute among a growing number of other partners.

209. Within the comprehensive programme of activities of the Institute, the Centre will in future focus its assistance on three major programmes, namely documentation, training and publication and information. Specific activities include: (i) the creation of a database; (ii) acquisition of documentation; (iii) an electronic network of information (E-mail); (iv) the production of the Arabic version of a human rights thesaurus; (v) publication of a catalogue of the documentation and information centre and a directory of human rights institutions; (vi) training of the staff of the Institute; (vii) a regional seminar for North African countries; (viii) specialized seminars; (ix) the development of files of human rights press reviews; (x) the Information Bulletin; and (xi) the Arab Review of Human Rights.

210. The Centre for Human Rights is also a member of the Governing Council of the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (Banjul), and has supported the organization since its inception in 1989. In 1993, the Centre for Human Rights agreed to provide financial assistance to the African Centre to support its human rights research, education and training activities. In

particular, the grant to the African Centre was for activities focusing on the subjects of international human rights procedures, and on human rights training for selected audiences.

IX. ONGOING AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

211. A number of the activities carried out under the programme in 1993 were part of ongoing projects or comprehensive country programmes under implementation over a period of years. Many of these will continue in 1994, along with several projects already in the planning stage, including, in Africa, projects for cooperation with Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, South Africa and Tanzania.

212. Projects ongoing or planned for Asia and the Pacific in 1994 include those in Cambodia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea and Tajikistan.

213. In Europe, projects which will continue into 1994 include those formulated for Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, Macedonia, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation and the Slovak Republic.

214. For Latin America, projects planned or ongoing in 1994 will include those for Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Paraguay.

215. At the regional level, support will continue in 1994 for the African Commission on Human and People's Rights; the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies and the Arab Institute for Human Rights.

216. A selection of these projects is highlighted in more detail below.

Benin

217. Following a mission to Cotonou from 19 to 26 October 1992, the Centre, at the request of the Government of Benin, drew up a three-year technical assistance programme to be executed during the period 1993-1995 on the basis of the recommendations made by the mission and its report assessing the needs of the country. The overall project for the country programme included plans for education and training, advisory missions by experts and training courses. The assistance programme has been transmitted to the Programme Planning and Budget Section in order to obtain allocation of the funds needed for execution.

Burundi

218. Owing to the events in Burundi in 1993, the programme recommended in the needs assessment report was suspended. However, the Centre is still in contact with the Government and, when appropriate, will be prepared to reactivate its assistance programme for Burundi.

Cote d'Ivoire

219. In cooperation with the Government of Cote d'Ivoire, the Centre has begun preparation of a training course on international human rights reporting obligations for officials of relevant government ministries. The training course will be held in April 1994.

Egypt

220. In response to a request from the Government of Egypt, the Centre for Human Rights is in the process of organizing a training course on human rights in the administration of justice for 40 Egyptian police officials, to be held at Cairo during the first quarter of 1994.

Ethiopia

221. In consultation with representatives of the Government of Ethiopia, the Centre is exploring possibilities for a human rights needs assessment mission, and for the subsequent development of a comprehensive country programme of human rights assistance to Ethiopia. Potential areas to be covered in such a programme, as discussed between the Government and the Centre, include electoral assistance, constitutional assistance, assistance for legislative reform, human rights training and education, and human rights information and documentation projects.

Malawi

222. In 1994 the Centre will continue its cooperation with the Government of Malawi, with the implementation of a number of activities designed, consistent with the findings of its needs assessment report, to support the process of democratic transition in that country. A comprehensive country programme of support is under development, and it is hoped that the Centre will be in a position to place two human rights field officers in Lilongwe to supervise the implementation of that programme. Further details may be found in the report of the needs assessment mission to Malawi, which is available as a background document of the Commission.

Namibia

223. The Centre has developed a five-year programme of advisory services and technical cooperation for Namibia. In 1994, two training courses are planned. The first will be an introductory course on human rights law for government officials and NGOs, to be held in April, and the second a training course on human rights in the administration of justice for police, to be held in November. In addition, the Centre will provide support for the establishment of a human rights documentation centre in Namibia.

Sao Tome and Principe

224. Following a mission to Sao Tome from 23 to 30 September 1992, the Centre for Human Rights, at the request of the Government, drew up a three-year technical assistance programme to be implemented during the period 1993-1995, based upon the Centre's report assessing the needs of the country. The overall project for the country programme includes projects for education and

training, advisory services of experts, and information and publication activities. Implementation of the projects due to be undertaken in 1993 has already commenced. In addition, the Centre for Human Rights is printing 500 copies of the Portuguese version of the publication ABC teaching human rights and the International Bill of Rights, as well as 500 copies in Portuguese of several other major international and regional instruments relating to human rights. The Centre will also provide a certain number of books for the library of the penitentiary of Sao Tome and Principe.

South Africa

225. The Centre has begun to elaborate a programme of support for the establishment of a human rights resource centre at the University of Fort Hare. Consultations and programme development in this regard will continue in 1994.

Argentina

226. In November 1993, a project to support the creation of a national human rights centre for documentation, training and advisory services at Buenos Aires was approved. The project proposal was submitted by the Under-Secretariat for Human Rights of the Ministry of the Interior and the Directorate-General for Human Rights and Women of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina. The Centre is intended to address "the lack of sufficient awareness of human rights among civil servants, law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and the population in general", as well as "the vestiges of previous dictatorial regimes". The national centre will provide information on United Nations human rights activities, answer bibliographical and documentation queries, promote the dissemination, education and training of human rights and encourage research. The project will be implemented in 1994.

Bolivia

227. The project to design a national action plan for the promotion and protection of human rights was submitted by UNDP/Bolivia and was requested by the Sub-Secretariat for Human Rights, part of the newly restructured Ministry of Justice. UNDP requested the Centre for Human Rights to finance a needs assessment mission, after which UNDP will determine its future contribution to the project. The Sub-Secretariat of Human Rights has as its mandate to formulate and implement a human rights programme, in coordination with national and international organs and NGOs already active in the field. It is envisaged that it will serve as the Centre's national counterpart in the implementation of projects.

Ecuador

228. The Centre for Human Rights received a request in 1993 from UNDP/Ecuador to provide assistance in developing a training programme for the military. The Centre will provide this assistance and combine it with a pilot project for the training manual on human rights for the military, described elsewhere in this report.

Mexico

229. A project to support the Training Institute of the Attorney-General's Office (Procuraduria General de la Republica) to prepare officials of the Office and police in the federal criminal justice system of Mexico to investigate crimes without violating human rights was proposed by the Mexican Association for the United Nations, the Attorney-General and the Secretariat for Internal Affairs. UNDP will finance a needs assessment mission to be conducted by the Centre early in 1994. A decision on the Centre's further involvement will be taken after the mission has been completed.

Mongolia

230. The Centre has received comments on its needs assessment report from the Government of Mongolia. In 1994 the Centre will develop a long-term programme on advisory services and technical cooperation, taking into account the recommendations of the needs assessment report and the comments of the Government.

Tajikistan

231. The Centre will send two experts and a staff member to Tajikistan at the beginning of 1994 to follow up on the constitutional assistance given in 1993. The mission will be combined with a needs assessment mission for the development of a long-term programme of advisory services and technical assistance for Tajikistan.

Armenia

232. Upon a request from the Government of Armenia for advisory services and technical cooperation, the Centre conducted a mission to Armenia to begin preliminary consultations on needs for technical assistance. Following the mission, the Centre received a detailed request, including that a human rights officer be based in Armenia. The country programme will be implemented in 1994, subject to the identification of sufficient funds.

Azerbaijan

233. A request was received in 1993 for advisory services and technical cooperation from the Government of Azerbaijan. Owing to certain events in 1993, a planned needs assessment mission was suspended. The Centre will therefore field the mission in 1994, on the basis of which it will develop a long-term programme for advisory services and technical cooperation for Azerbaijan.

Georgia

234. Pursuant to Commission resolution 1993/85, the Centre for Human Rights organized a mission to Georgia from 19 to 25 April 1993, to initiate consultations on needs for technical assistance. During several subsequent meetings at Geneva, a country programme was agreed upon for implementation in 1994, subject to the availability of sufficient funds. The components of the country programme are the following: assistance in creating a national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights; a seminar on

minority issues; needs assessment and reform of the system for the administration of justice and the penal code; and training of law enforcement officers including police, military and prison officers. Implementation of the programme is to be coordinated by a human rights officer to be posted in Georgia.

Lithuania

235. At the request of and in cooperation with the Lithuanian Parliament, as well as with the UNDP office in Lithuania, the Centre is organizing a national seminar on human rights at Vilnius early in 1994. The seminar will familiarize participants with international human rights standards and their application in national legislation with a special focus on issues relating to minorities. It will also provide an opportunity for participants to identify and address specific problems in the drafting and implementation of laws relating to human rights and minority rights, as well as in the discharge of their own duties. It is envisaged that approximately 40 participants will be invited to the seminar from the Parliament, governmental agencies, the legal profession, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the field of human rights at the national level.

Macedonia

236. The Centre has been in contact with the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in order to organize a training course on human rights in the administration of justice for the police. It is intended that the course will be held early in 1994.

The Russian Federation

237. During 1993, officers of the Centre and governmental officials of the Russian Federation conducted negotiations with a view to initiating a technical cooperation programme for human rights. This resulted in the signing on 19 November 1993 by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and the Russian Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of a memorandum of intent between the United Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation for a technical cooperation programme on human rights.

238. The Memorandum provides a framework for a three-year cooperation programme with the following components: (a) advisory services of experts for legislative reform and the establishment of national institutions for human rights in the Russian Federation; (b) the organization of training courses for judges, procurators and practising lawyers, police and prison officers, and army personnel; and seminars for parliamentarians and NGOs, and for educators, administrators and curriculum developers for primary and secondary schools; (c) the provision of fellowships in a variety of human rights areas for selected officials of the Russian Federation; (d) NGO support; (e) the provision of assistance to the Government in the publication and distribution of a children's picture book on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

239. At the time of writing of this report, the Centre is making arrangements to conduct a needs assessment mission in order to develop an effectively-targeted technical assistance programme. The mission will be

incorporated in the mission of the Centre's international expert in January 1994 to advise the Government on the draft act on the legal status of foreign residents in the Russian Federation.

Strengthening information handling capacity and facilitating networking among human rights institutions and organizations in the Arab-speaking world and sub-Saharan Africa

240. Guided by Commission resolution 1993/87, the Centre is to award a grant to the HURIDOCS network for the project it proposed, entitled "Tools, training and equipment for human rights information and documentation work in Africa and the Middle East". The project seeks to provide for the introduction of appropriate and compatible information technology through an integrated programme of training courses, on-site training and the provision of equipment to human rights institutions and organizations in the Arab-speaking world and sub-Saharan Africa in 1994.

241. The project is aimed at strengthening the information handling capabilities of such institutions and organizations and at facilitating networking and the exchange of data/information among them and with human rights organizations elsewhere, in particular the Centre for Human Rights.

242. The more specific aims are to familiarize human rights institutions and organizations in these regions with different aspects of human rights information handling, in particular: the managerial and technical aspects of the establishment of a specialized human rights documentation centre; the potential and constraints of computerized information handling; an overview of existing human rights information resources; the recording, retrieval and exchange of bibliographical information on human rights; the recording, retrieval and exchange of information on human rights violations; human rights terminology and indexing; international mechanisms for the protection of human rights, in particular the United Nations system; presentation of communications to the United Nations, regional organizations and international non-governmental organizations; and the use of modern communication technology, in particular electronic mail, for the transfer of human rights information.

243. The programme comprises expert advisory services, a number of internships, and at least three national or subregional training courses to be organized per year. HURIDOCS will put at the disposal of these organizations its standard formats and supporting tools, public domain software related to the formats and manuals for setting up documentation centres. HURIDOCS will also provide them with information on the collections and databases of other resource centres.

244. The programme will focus on a selected number of organizations in sub-Saharan Africa and the Arab-speaking world which have already established a human rights documentation centre (or are at an advanced stage of planning) and maintain good relations with other organizations so that their documentation work and expertise can have a broader effect. Both governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations will be included in the programme.

1994 meeting on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific Region

245. The Centre has begun preliminary consultations for the convening of an Asian and Pacific regional meeting in 1994 on the subject of regional human rights arrangements, to follow from the 1993 Jakarta workshop reported on above. The Government of the Republic of Korea has indicated its willingness to host the meeting, which would be organized pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/57.

X. PENDING REQUESTS

246. The Centre has also received requests for assistance from a number of other countries, which are currently under consideration. Among them are requests from the following countries:

	Nature of request
Latin America	
Honduras	Strengthening of the office of the Ombudsman
Mexico	Strengthening of the training facilities for the police of the Attorney-General's Office
Peru	Training of government officials
Surinam	Assistance in the preparation of reports
Africa	
Algeria	Strengthening of the "Observatoire national des droits de l'homme"; provision of experts for training courses for magistrates
Angola	Creation of a national institute; Training course
Botswana	Training course
Cameroon	Subregional seminar for the establishment of a subregional institute
Central African Republic	Training course on international instruments
Chad	Training course for the police; training for NGOs
Ethiopia	Assistance in the field of electoral laws; needs assessment
Gabon	Training in reporting obligations
Mali	Assistance to the relevant Ministries

Rwanda	Provision of documentation, translation and printing of international instruments and national legislation
Senegal	Information and computerization
Sierra Leone	Provision of documentation
Sudan	Technical assistance
Tanzania	Assistance in the establishment of a centre for documentation and training
Zambia	Printing of national laws; seminar for security officials

Asia and the Pacific

Kyrgyzstan	General assistance
Nepal	National seminar for law enforcement officials

Europe

All current European requests are under project formulation or implementation

Annex I

ASSISTANCE GIVEN UNDER THE REGULAR BUDGET IN 1993
BY REGION AND COUNTRY

Region/Country	Content	Dates	Programme component
LATIN AMERICA			
Guatemala	Legislative assistance on indigenous issues	January - February	Legislative assistance
Haiti	Participation in the International Civilian Mission	26 February - 14 March	Training of government officials
Honduras	Advisory services on national institutions	March	National institutions
AFRICA			
Equatorial Guinea	Participation in the United Nations advisory mission on the democratization process	3-8 April	Electoral assistance
South Africa	Electoral Assistance	November	Electoral assistance
ASIA			
Cambodia	Training of Cambodian members of human rights NGO	8-12 Feb. (Geneva) 24-25 Nov. (Phnom Pehn)	Support to NGOs
	Establishment of the field office of the Centre for Human Rights	October-December	Field offices
Papua New Guinea	Advisory services on national institutions	25-30 November	National institutions
Tajikistan	Seminar on constitutional framework and norms (Geneva)	6-10 December	Constitutional assistance

Annex I (continued)

Australia	Workshop in Sydney on national institutions dealing with elimination of discrimination	19-23 April	National institutions
EUROPE			
Belarus	Legislative reform assistance	May - December	Legislative reform assistance
Georgia	Consultation on technical cooperation	April	Needs assessment
Russia	Legislative reform assistance	April - December	Legislative reform assistance

Annex II

ASSISTANCE GIVEN UNDER THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN 1993, BY REGION AND COUNTRY

Region/country	Content	Dates	Programme component
LATIN AMERICA			
Costa Rica	Training of officials of the Ombudsman's office	July - August	National institutions
Guatemala	Verification of repatriation of Guatemalan refugees from Mexico	January - December	Field officer
Paraguay	Country programme (1) Fellowship for training at the course organized by the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights (2) Assistance by a consultant in the implementation of human rights programmes and evaluation	17 - 27 August (Course) April-May (2 months)	Fellowship Evaluation
Uruguay	Project elaboration	25-26 March	Needs assessment
AFRICA			
Burundi	Seminar on international human rights norms	13-15 March	Administration of Justice
Burundi	Needs assessment	16-21 March	Needs assessment
Cameroon	Financial support to the national seminar on human rights	21-24 September	National institutions
Malawi	Needs assessment; constitutional and electoral assistance	28 August - 6 September	Needs assessment; constitutional and electoral assistance
Lesotho	Seminar on elections	19-22 January	Electoral assistance

Annex II (continued)

Region/country	Content	Dates	Programme component
Sao Tome and Principe	Country Programme - printing of Portuguese version of human rights materials	November	Information
South Africa	Fellowships	July	Fellowship
Tanzania	Financial support to the Law of Succession project	December	Legislative reform assistance
African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies	Financial support to the annual programmes of the African Centre	December	Regional institutions
African Commission on Human and People's Rights	Financial support to the annual programmes of the African Commission	December	Regional institutions
Arab Institute for Human Rights	Financial support to the programmes of the Arab Institute	January - July	Regional institutions
ASIA			
Asian and Pacific countries	Workshop on human rights issues	26-28 January	Regional arrangements and national institutions
Mongolia	Legislative assistance	January - March	Legislative assistance
Cambodia	Information and education campaign (printing of human rights materials)	January - July	Information
EUROPE			
Albania	Training course on human rights for lawyers and judges	12-16 April	Administration of justice
Hungary	Translating and printing of human rights materials	January - December	Information

Annex II (continued)

Region/country	Content	Dates	Programme component
Poland	Financial support to national human rights organizations	January - December	National institutions
Romania	Training course for professors of law from the police academy and humanitarian	1-5 March	Administration of justice
	Workshop on human rights and the resolution of conflicts between citizens and State organs	10-14 May	Conflict resolution
	Colloquium on human rights and the media	16-20 August	Media
	Seminar on human rights for local procurators and judges; Human Rights Week	29 November - 10 December	Administration of justice
	Directorship of the Romanian Human Rights Institute	January - December	Field officer
OTHER			
International	Workshop on national institutions (Tunis)	13-17 December	National institutions
French-speaking countries	Training course on information handling (Geneva, Bordeaux)	11-22 October	Information and documentation

Annex III

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS FOR 1993
(US DOLLARS)

Contributions received as at 31 December 1993	8 454 073
Pledges received as at 31 December 1993	245 603
Total	8 699 676
Disbursements and unliquidated obligations since the inception of the Fund until 31 December 1993 - 13 per cent support cost included (Rounded off)	- 5 808 800
Commitments already made for 1994 and 1995, including those carried over to 1994 - 13 per cent support cost included	- 1 718 800
Balance	- 1 172 076

Utilization during 1993
(Rounded off)

1.	Strengthening of regional and national human rights institutions	231 500
2.	Comprehensive country programme	374 600
3.	Seminars and training courses	224 200
4.	Translation, publication and information	65 600
5.	Needs assessment and evaluation	71 000
6	Fellowships	115 300
7.	Field operation	110 300
	Total	1 192 500

Project commitments in 1993
(as at 31 December 1993)

The table below provides a financial summary of all the projects which have been budgeted in 1993 under the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights. Some of these projects together with their budget have been carried forward from previous years. It should also be noted that the numbering of the projects in 1993 does not always follow a sequence, owing to the fact that some projects were postponed. An asterisk indicates that the project has been completed.

Project No.	Activity	Allotment Budgeted for 1993 (13% support cost included) (US dollars)
1991/5	Country programme: Strengthening national human rights infrastructures (Uruguay)	40 000
1991/9	Financial support to national human rights institutions (Poland)	105 000
1991/12*	Country programme: Strengthening national human rights infrastructures (Paraguay)	25 800
1991/24*	Strengthening of regional institutions: Arab Institute for Human Rights, Tunis	105 000
1992/4	Technical cooperation with the Government of Albania	201 700
1992/6	Project evaluation mission (Swaziland)	5 400
1992/8	Translation into Nepali and publication of Human Rights - A Compilation of International Instruments (Nepal)	11 300
1992/11*	Training of professionals assigned to the Advocate's Office for Human Rights (Costa Rica)	22 600
1992/14*	Seminar on legal and technical aspects of democratic elections (Lesotho)	144 900

* The allotments were requested in December 1993 regarding the projects for Argentina (1993/12: $88,400), the Arab Institute for Human Rights (1994/14: $260,000) and for Africa and Middle East on enhancing capacity of information handling (1993/15: $188,500). They are expected to be issued in January 1994.

1992/15	Country programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights (Romania)	373 000
1992/22*	Translation and publication of human rights materials (Hungary)	11 300
1992/23*	Asian and Pacific workshop on human rights issues, Jakarta (Indonesia)	152 500
1993/1*	Seminar on international norms and needs assessment (Burundi)	80 000
1993/2	Human rights case law database	54 300
1993/3*	Financial support to the National Seminar on human rights (Cameroon)	30 000
1993/4*	Fellowships (South Africa)	115 260
1993/5	Financial support to the African Commission	85 600
1993/6	Financial support to the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies	11 300
1993/7	Financial support to the Law on Succession project (Tanzania)	16 950
1993/8	Country programme: Strengthening national human rights infrastructures (Sao Tome and Principe)	36 000
1993/9	Fellowship for training on reporting obligations (Benin)	7 800
1993/10	National Seminar on human rights (Lithuania)	14 100
1993/11	Fellowship for training on reporting obligations (Guinea)	7 500
1993/14	International Workshop on National Institutions in Tunis	35 600
	- Education campaign (Cambodia)	169 000
	- Project preparation and elaboration	342 700
	- Manual on self-government of indigenous people	51 600
	- Outposting of a human rights officer to verify repatriation of Guatemalan refugees from Mexico (Guatemala)	179 200

Annex IV

Contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights as at 31 December 1993

GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT IN LOCAL CURRENCY		DATE PLEDGED	EQUIVALENT US$	DATE PAID	FINAL AMOUNT PAID IN US$	Outstanding Pledge
AUSTRALIA	$A	10 000	February 1989	8 815	February 1989	8 815	
(2)	$A	20 000	December 1990	15 600	February 1991	15 601	
(3)	$US	13 480	February 1993	13 480	February 1993	13 480	
(4)	$A	300 000	August 1993	200 000	- -	-	200 000
AUSTRIA	$US	10 000	December 1988	10 000	December 1988	10 000	
(2)	$US	10 000	December 1989	10 000	December 1989	10 000	
(3)	$US	20 000	- -	20 000	October 1991	20 000	
(4)	$US	20 000	- -	20 000	October 1992	20 000	
(5)	$US	20 000	- -	20 000	November 1993	20 000	
BELGIUM	BF	4 500 000	January 1993	134 284	February 1993	134 284	
(2)	BF	6 500 000	September 1993	182 073	December 1993	265 509	
CAMEROON	S	20 650	- -	1 811	June 1993	1 811	
CANADA	$Can	150 000	September 1987	113 636	September 1987	113 636	
COLOMBIA	-	-	- -	-	April 1991	10 000	
(2)	-	-	- -	-	March 1992	10 000	
(3)	-	-	- -	-	June 1993	10 000	
DENMARK	Dkr	700 000	April 1990	108 493	August 1990	108 493	
(2)	Dkr	1 800 000	March 1991	264 492	October 1991	264 492	
(3)	$US	51 640	April 1992	51 640	May 1992	51 640	
(4)	Dkr	1 500 000	December 1993	218 665	December 1993	218 665	
FINLAND	Fmk	50 000	March 1988	12 195	April 1988	12 195	
(2)	Fmk	60 000	March 1989	14 405	April 1989	14 405	
(3)	Fmk	250 000	June 1989	56 884	August 1989	56 884	
(4)	-	-	- -	17 972	August 1990	17 972	
(5)	-	-	- -	117 188	December 1990	117 188	
(6)	-	-	- -	352 016	May 1991	352 016	
(7)	-	-	- -	18 703	May 1991	18 703	
(8)	Fmk	1 387 500	December 1991	324 855	January 1992	324 855	
(9)	Fmk	1 000 000	January 1993	186 350	January 1993	186 350	

Annex IV (continued)

GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT IN LOCAL CURRENCY		DATE PLEDGED	EQUIVALENT US$	DATE PAID	FINAL AMOUNT PAID IN US$	Outstanding Pledge
FRANCE	FF	500 000	November 1988	80 386	May 1989	80 386	
(2)	FF	567 000	April 1990	98 780	April 1990	98 780	
(3)	-	-	- -	34 843	August 1990	34 843	
(4)	FF	400 000	- -	76 336	October 1990	76 336	
(5)	FF	1 415 845	- -	273 329	February 1991	273 329	
(6)	FF	400 000	- -	69 565	October 1991	69 565	
(7)	FF	500 000	August 1992	103 373	September 1992	103 373	
(8)	FF	700 000	- -	127 273	March 1993	127 273	
GERMANY	DM	40 000	March 1988	24 054	April 1988	24 054	
(2)	-	40 000	January 1989	21 755	March 1989	21 755	
(3)	$	23 557	- -	23 557	March 1990	23 557	
(4)	$	23 454	- -	23 454	August 1991	23 454	
(5)	DM	40 000	July 1992	26 931	July 1992	26 931	
(6)	DM	116 400	June 1993	71 411	October 1993	71 411	
GREECE	-	-	- -	5 000	April 1991	5 000	
(2)	-	-	- -	5 000	May 1992	5 000	
(3)	-	-	- -	5 000	April 1993	5 000	
HUNGARY	$US	2 500	September 1989	2 500	October 1989	2 500	
(2)	$US	-	- -	2 500	October 1990	2 500	
(3)	$US	-	- -	2 485	October 1992	2 485	
INDONESIA	$	16 000	November 1992	16 000	January 1993	16 000	
IRELAND	£Ir	2 000	March 1991	3 572	March 1991	3 572	
(2)	£Ir	3 500	February 1992	5 815	February 1992	5 815	
(3)	$US	14 805	- -	14 805	March 1993	14 805	
ITALY	$US	50 000	June 1988	50 000	July 1988	50 000	
(2)	-	99 990	January 1989	99 990	June 1990	99 990	
(3)	$US	177 570	June 1989	177 570	Sep.89/Feb.90	177 570	
(4)	Lit	170 000 000	June 1991	133 543	October 1991	133 543	
(5) **	Swf	800 000	March 1992	634 921	September 1992	634 921	

** Italian contribution for 1993 not yet reported.

Annex IV (continued)

GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT IN LOCAL CURRENCY		DATE PLEDGED	EQUIVALENT US$	DATE PAID	FINAL AMOUNT PAID IN US$	Outstanding Pledge
JAPAN	$US	50 000	March 1989	50 000	December 1989	50 000	
(2)	-	-	- -	50 000	April 1991	50 000	
(3)	-	-	- -	50 000	December 1991	50 000	
(4)	$US	100 000	January 1993	100 000	March 1993	100 000	
LUXEMBOURG	$US	5 934	- -	5 934	May 1992	5 934	
(2)	LuxF	200 000	August 1992	6 873	- -	-	6 873
(3)	$US	36 000	November 1993	36 000	- -	-	36 000
NETHERLANDS	f.	100 000	March 1988	46 713	August 1988	46 713	
(2)	-	-	- -	50 652	December 1989	50 652	
(3)	-	-	- -	24 935	October 1990	24 935	
(4)	f.	60 000	December 1990	35 741	December 1990	35 741	
NEW ZEALAND	$	10 432	August 1988	10 432	August 1988	10 432	
(2)	$	9 392	June 1989	9 392	June 1989	9 392	
(3)	$	9 432	- -	9 432	March 1990	9 432	
(4)	$NZ	16 000	May 1991	9 427	May 1991	9 427	
(5)	$NZ	30 000	May 1992	17 184	May 1992	17 184	
(6)	$NZ	15 000	December 1992	8 084	December 1992	8 084	
(7)	-	-	- -	-	May 1993	15 957	
NORWAY	NKr	1 000 000	January 1988	157 356	January 1988	157 356	
(2)	-	-	- -	160 456	January 1990	160 456	
(3)	Swf	331 440	March 1991	253 008	March 1991	253 008	
(4)	-	-	- -	-	June 1993	76 845	
(5)	$US	300 000	August 1993	300 000	October 1993	300 000	

Annex IV (continued)

GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT IN LOCAL CURRENCY	DATE PLEDGED	EQUIVALENT US$	DATE PAID	FINAL AMOUNT PAID IN US$	Outstanding Pledge
PANAMA	- -	- -	-	November 1990	1 000	
(2)	- -	- -	-	August 1991	1 000	
(3)	- -	- -	-	May 1992	1 000	
(4)	- -	- -	-	June 1993	1 000	
PORTUGAL	- -	- -	10 000	March 1991	10 000	
SWEDEN	SKr 2 000 000	June 1988	334 616	June 1988	334 616	
(2)	- -	- -	61 543	June 1990	61 543	
(3)	SKr 3 000 000	February 1991	506 985	December 1991	506 985	
(4)	- -	- -	332 881	June 1991	332 881	
(5)	SKr 500 000	March 1992	90 416	July 1992	90 416	
(6)	SKr 850 000	December 1992	117 240	May 1993	117 240	
(7)	SKr 3 000 000	April 1993	370 714	October 1993	370 714	
SWITZERLAND	Swf 55 000	December 1989	36 424	January 1990	36 424	
(2)	Swf 50 000	December 1990	38 559	January 1991	38 559	
(3)	- -	- -	2 500	November 1991	2 500	
(4)	Swf 80 000	December 1991	59 626	January 1992	59 626	
(5)	Swf 95 000	December 1992	63 509	January 1993	63 509	
TOGO	CFAF 500 000	May 1988	1 730	- -	-	1 730
UNITED KINGDOM	SwF 48 400	March 1986	34 820	March 1988	34 820	
(2)	£ 30 000	March 1989	56 775	August 1990	56 775	
(3)	£ 30 000	February 1991	57 370	February 1991	57 370	
(4)	£ 10 000	January 1993	15 466	January 1993	15 466	
(5)	£ 25 000	February 1993	37 457	February 1993	37 457	
URUGUAY	$ 1 000	May 1989	1 000	June 1989	1 000	
			SUB-TOTALS		8 294 191	244 603

Annex IV (continued)

GOVERNMENT	AMOUNT IN LOCAL CURRENCY		DATE PLEDGED	EQUIVALENT US$	DATE PAID	FINAL AMOUNT PAID IN US$	Outstanding Pledge
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS							
FOND.CULT. ISLAMIQUE	SwF	8 345	- -	5 282	September 1988	5 282	
MINNESOTA LAWYERS INT.H.R.COMMITTEE	$US	100	- -	100	February 1988	100	
PEACE PRIZE TO CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	SwF	6 788	- -	4 269	February 1989	4 269	
WORLD BLIND UNION	$	1 000	- -	1 000	- -	-	1 000
OTHERS							
SALE OF UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS WATCHES							
(1)	SwF	26 409	- -	15 814	- -	15 814	
(2)	SwF	11 244	- -	8 853	- -	8 853	
(3)	SwF	11 291	- -	8 000	September 1993	8 000	
KATHERINE WINCKLER TRUST	$US	73 969	February 1991	73 969	- -	73 969	
JAPAN FED.BAR ASSOCIATIONS	$US	43 595	- -	43 595	December 1991	43 595	
				SUB-TOTALS		159 882	1 000
GRAND TOTALS						8 454 073	245 603
TOTAL PAID AND PLEDGED				8 699 676			

Note: Account is not taken in this table of the Italian Government's pledged contribution of Lit. 500,000,000 to be allocated to the various funds administered by the Centre for Human Rights.

Annex V

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS
CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1993
(US dollars)

Government	1987 & 1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total paid by country	Outstanding pledge	Total paid + pledged
Australia	-	8 815	-	15 601	-	13 480	37 896	200 000	237 896
Austria	10 000	10 000	-	20 000	20 000	20 000	80 000	-	80 000
Belgium	-	-	-	-	134 284	265 509	399 793	-	399 793
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	1 811	1 811	-	1 811
Canada	113 636	-	-	-	-	-	113 636	-	113 636
Colombia	-	-	-	10 000	10 000	10 000	30 000	-	30 000
Denmark	-	-	108 493	264 492	51 640	218 665	643 290	-	643 290
Finland	12 195	71 289	135 160	695 574	-	186 350	1 100 568	-	1 100 568
France	-	80 386	209 959	342 894	103 373	127 273	863 885	-	863 885
Germany	24 054	21 755	23 557	23 454	26 931	71 411	191 162	-	191 162
Greece	-	-	-	5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000	-	15 000
Hungary	-	2 500	2 500	-	2 485	-	7 485	-	7 485
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	16 000	16 000	-	16 000
Ireland	-	-	-	3 572	5 815	14 805	24 192	-	24 192
Italy	50 000	19 985	257 575	133 543	634 921	*	1 096 024	-	1 096 024
Japan	-	50 000	-	50 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	-	250 000
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	5 934	-	5 934	42 873	48 807
Netherlands	46 713	50 652	60 676	-	-	-	158 041	-	158 041
New Zealand	10 432	9 392	9 432	9 427	25 268	15 957	79 908	-	79 908
Norway	157 356	-	160 456	253 008	-	376 845	947 665	-	947 665
Panama	-	-	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	4 000	-	4 000
Portugal	-	-	-	10 000	-	-	10 000	-	10 000
Sweden	334 616	-	61 543	839 866	90 416	487 954	1 814 395	-	1 814 395
Switzerland	-	-	36 424	41 059	59 626	63 509	200 618	-	200 618
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1 730	1 730
United Kingdom	34 820	-	56 775	57 370	-	52 923	201 888	-	201 888
Uruguay	-	1 000	-	-	-	-	1 000	-	1 000
Subtotals	793 822	325 774	1 123 550	2 775 860	1 226 693	2 048 492	8 294 191	244 603	8 538 794

* Italian contribution not yet reported.

Annex V (continued)

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS
CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1993

Non-Governmental Organizations	1987 & 1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total paid by Organization	Outstanding pledge	Total paid + pledged
Fond. Cult. Islamique	5 282	-	-	-	-	-	5 282	-	5 282
Minnesota Lawyers Int. HR. Committee	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
Peace price to Centre for Human Rights	-	4 269	-	-	-	-	4 269	-	4 269
World Blind Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1 000	1 000
Others									
Sale of United Nations Human Rights Watches	-	15 814	8 853	-	-	8 000	32 667	-	32 667
K. Winckler Trust	-	-	-	73 969	-	-	73 969	-	73 969
Japan Fed. Bar Associations	-	-	-	43 595	-	-	43 595	-	43 595
Subtotals	5 382	20 083	8 853	117 564	0	8 000	159 882	1 000	160 882
Grand Totals	799 204	345 857	1 132 403	2 893 424	1 226 693	2 056 492	8 454 073	245 603	8 699 676